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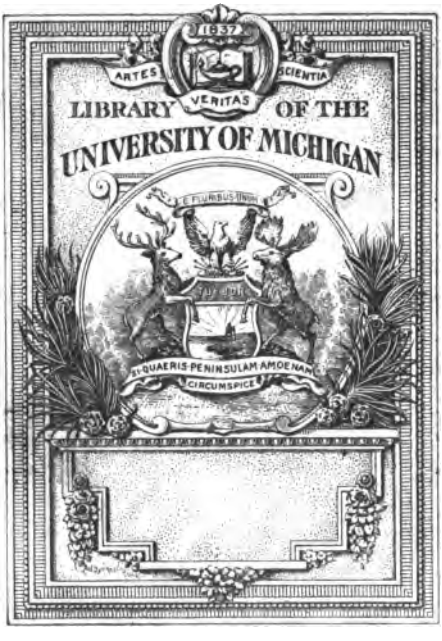
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HANDBOOKS TO
THE GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CHARTERHOUSE

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DO NOT

THOMAS SUTTON.

From a contemporary painting at Charterhouse. (*See p.* 46.)

CHARTERHOUSE

THOMAS SUTTON

From a contemporary painting at Charterhouse. (See p. 46.)

CHARTERHOUSE

BY
A. H. TOD, M.A.
LATE SCHOLAR OF TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD,
AN ASSISTANT MASTER AT
CHARTERHOUSE

WITH SIXTY-THREE ILLUSTRATIONS, CHIEFLY FROM PHOTOGRAPHS
BY L. MARSHALL, M.A., AN ASSISTANT MASTER
AT CHARTERHOUSE

SECOND EDITION

LONDON
GEORGE BELL AND SONS
1905

SCHOOL LIBRARY BOOKPLATE.
Designed by C. W. Sherborn.

O.L. 1 1 L R R

PREFACE

IN this book I have attempted to describe and explain, rather than to criticise, the institutions and customs of Charterhouse as they are at present, and to trace their development since the school's migration from the city to the country. At first my intention was to confine the work entirely to the period subsequent to 1872; but this intention has been abandoned, for it appears undesirable to entirely ignore the ancient associations of the school now that its Tercentenary is approaching, and impossible to explain many details of its present life without some allusions to the past.

It is hoped that present Carthusians may find this slight account of a momentous period in the history of Charterhouse not devoid of interest, and that parents who are choosing a school for their sons may gather from the following chapters a little more guidance about the life of the school than can be furnished by its printed regulations.

I gratefully acknowledge the aid which I have received from the Master of Charterhouse, and many other Carthusians—past and present—who have supplied me with much information; from the Editor

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of "The Greyfriar," who has sanctioned the reproduction of several illustrations published in that paper; and most of all from my colleague, Mr. A. G. Becker, who has devoted himself with unflagging perseverance to the correction of the proof-sheets, and contributed many valuable suggestions with regard to the arrangement of the book.

A. H. TOD.

CHARTERHOUSE,
GODALMING.
January, 1900.

NOTE.—The illustrations, except where otherwise specified, are from photographs taken by Mr. L. Marshall, an Assistant Master at Charterhouse. Thanks are due to Messrs. Russell and Sons, for permission to reproduce the portrait on page 19.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

CERTAIN alterations in the fabric and arrangements of the school are duly described in the second edition; a few errors have been removed, and some new illustrations added.

Dec., 1904.

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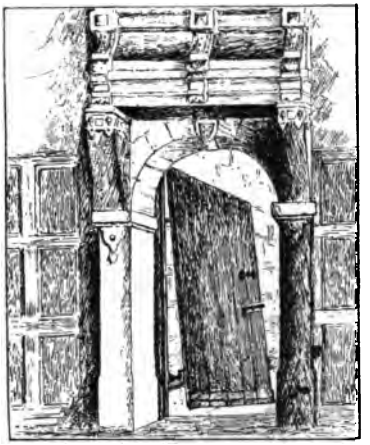
THE OLD SCHOOL ROOM.

From a Drawing by S. Robertson, reproduced in "The Greyfriar."

CHARTERHOUSE

CHAPTER I

HISTORICAL



DOORWAY FROM GOWNBOYS HALL TO CLOISTERS, OLD CHARTERHOUSE.
From "The Greyfriar."

IN the middle of the fourteenth century Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, purchased a plot of land near Smithfield known as "No Man's Land," and consecrated it as a burial ground for those who fell in the Black Death. On this land he erected a chapel, in which masses were to be said for the repose of the dead. Hence "No Man's Land" came to be known as "Pardon Church Yard." At about the same time and for the same purpose Sir Walter de Manny, banneret, and afterwards the forty-sixth Knight of the Garter, purchased from the Master

and Brethren of St. Bartholomew's Spittle (*i.e.*, Hospital) the adjacent plot, containing thirteen acres and a rod and known as "The Spittle Croft." The two burial grounds were united, and received the name of "New Church Hawe" (*i.e.*, Close). According to Stowe there once stood in this field a stone cross stating that here were buried upwards of 50,000 persons. In 1371 the said Sir Walter Manny, aided by Michael de Northbergh, the successor of Ralph Stratford in the see of London, founded a Carthusian monastery on this site. The bishop died before the building was completed; hence Sir Walter de Manny is often but inaccurately spoken of as the only Founder. This was the fourth Carthusian monastery built in England.

The Order of Carthusians was founded in 1080 by St. Bruno, a canon in the church of St. Cunibert at Cologne. The first and greatest house of the Order was and is on the mountains near Grenoble. The hill was called Chaire Dieu, afterwards Chartreux, and the house "L'Abbaye Chartreuse," afterwards "La Grande Chartreuse," till dissolved in 1903. The name of the school being a corrupt form of "Chartreuse," is therefore "Charterhouse," and should be written as one word and not as two. There was a marvellous derivation of Carthusian in the Middle Ages; the word was connected with "caro tusa." The older form of the Latin word is Cartūsiăcus or Cartūsiensis, not Carthŭsiānus.

Nothing need be said here of the peaceful and blameless life led by this society for nearly three centuries. In 1534 it was "visited" by the King's commissioners. The Prior and other monks were drawn, hanged, and

quartered for refusing to acknowledge the King's supremacy in the Church. Some were starved to death in prison, and subsequently the monastery was dissolved, and its revenues (£642 0*s.* 4*d.*) were confiscated by the King. The site and buildings were granted first to the keepers of the King's "hales and pavillions" (*i.e.*, hunting nets and tents), and afterwards, apparently, to Sir Thomas Audley, from whom they passed into the hands of Sir Edward North, afterwards Lord North,[1] whose son sold them, with the exception of a portion on the east side of the chapel, to the Duke of Norfolk in 1565. The Duke made "the dissolved Charterhouse" his town residence, and called it "Howard House." He appears to have spent much time and money in his new quarters, making Howard House a magnificent residence. It still stands almost intact in the centre of old Charterhouse. In 1572 the Duke was beheaded on Tower Hill for treasonable intrigues with Mary Queen of Scots. His estate was forfeited to the Crown, but Elizabeth restored Howard House to his second son, Lord Thomas Howard, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, and from him it was purchased by Thomas Sutton.

Thomas Sutton was born in 1531 or 1532 at Knaith in Lincolnshire. His family was "ancient and respectable." He received his education at "Eaton School." Subsequently he studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and then spent some years abroad. His travels continued

[1] Some say that the estate was transferred in 1553 to the Duke of Northumberland, and upon his execution again forfeited and re-granted to Lord North.

throughout the reign of Mary; he visited Spain, France, the Low Countries, and Italy. On his return to England he was admitted into the household of the Duke of Norfolk, and so became acquainted with Howard House. Next he passed into the service of the Earl of Warwick, and this nobleman procured him the appointment of Master General of the Ordnance in the North. This appointment kept him for several years near Berwick-upon-Tweed. He saw much active service in Scotland, and commanded a battery at the siege of Edinburgh Castle. In token of his tenure of this appointment two pieces of ordnance with powder-barrels and cannon balls carved in marble are set beside the chimney-piece of the great hall of the Charterhouse. He is also said to have been Pay Master to the Northern Army, Victualler to the Navy, and a Commissioner of Prizes under the Lord High Admiral. However, military and naval matters did not absorb all his attention. When in the north he obtained a lease of two manors near Newcastle. Here were rich veins of coal, which he worked to such profit that when he returned south "upon some misunderstanding between him and the Northern nobility," his purse was fuller than Queen Elizabeth's exchequer. He now became "a Freeman, citizen, and Girdler of London." He was "the banker of London," and extended his financial transactions over the Continent, having thirty factors in foreign ports. His wealth he further increased by marrying in 1582 Mrs. Dudley of Stoke Newington, a widow, who brought her second husband a large fortune. In short, as Herne says,

"his riches increased and came upon him like a tyde, by the just acts and methods which he used." It should be mentioned that among these "just acts and methods" was privateering, for he held "letters of mart against the Spaniard"; but the Spaniard was clearly thought to be fair game in those days. Two patriotic acts of Thomas Sutton during his life in London should be recorded. Sir Francis Walsingham's spies had discovered that the Armada was coming. To delay it was all-important to England, and it was delayed for one year, thanks to Thomas Sutton. For even invincible Armadas cannot leave port without funds. These Philip hoped to draw from the Bank of Genoa; but Sutton, understanding that Philip was going to make this application, instructed his agents to buy up all the bills of the bank they could procure, and present them promptly. Hence, when Philip applied for funds the bank's coffers were empty, so the Armada had to wait for its supplies until the Plate fleet came in, and England had a respite from invasion. When the Armada did appear, the bark "Sutton" was among the ships that baffled it, and it is stated that Sutton in person commanded the bark.

After these events he took little part in public affairs. He lost his wife in 1602, and henceforth the childless and widowed old man seems to have lived as quietly as the various applicants for his bounty would let him live, and to have been thinking chiefly of the best disposition of his fortune. He rejected a suggestion that he should leave it to the Duke of York (afterwards Charles I.) in return for a barony,

and at last decided upon the foundation of "a hospitall and a free Grammar Schoole." This hospital was to be "built at Hallingbury Bouchers in the county of Essex," and styled "The Hospital of King James, founded at Hallingbury, in the county of Essex, and at the only costs and charges of Thomas Sutton, Esq^re." The Act which authorized the Foundation was passed in 1609. In 1611 Sutton changed his mind about the site; Howard House, where he had spent many years of his youth, was offered him, and he acquired it for £13,000. The transference of site was sanctioned by a "royal grant of letters patent with licence of mortmain." The issue by the King of letters patent to override the Act of Parliament was unconstitutional, and caused the Foundation trouble afterwards. On the 1st of November of the same year Thomas Sutton signed the deed of gift, on the next day he made his will, and on the 12th day of December 1611, as all Carthusians know, his life ended.

The management of the Hospital was intrusted by the Founder's will to "a body politike and corporate to have continuance for ever by the name of the Governours of the Hospital of King James." The Founder's will was at once disputed. One Simon Baxter, a nephew of Thomas Sutton, his chief mourner and a beneficiary under his will, claimed the whole estate, alleging that the incorporation by the King's letters patent was void, and giving sundry other reasons for his suit. His chief adviser was Sir Francis Bacon; perhaps Baxter was only a tool in his hands, for Bacon had recently written

a letter to James in which he suggested that it would be best if his majesty administered Sutton's estate in other ways than the founding of a hospital. The case was argued in the King's Bench, and then in the Exchequer Chamber. Probably a verdict for Baxter was expected; for the Archbishop of Canterbury and Launcelot Andrews, the Bishop of Ely, being Sutton's executors, having power under his will to bestow and employ £20,000 "in some good works or charitable uses for the intended hospital, or for poor people and otherwise," and being given to understand just at this time "that Berwick bridge upon the river of Tweed, which is the chiefest passage between both kingdoms, is very much ruinated and decayed," respectfully tendered a moiety of the £20,000 to his majesty for the repairing of the said bridge. Nor did his majesty refuse the gift. Five days after the receipt of the prelates' letter the Chancellor gave a decree in favour of the Governors of the Hospital; one week after the decree the sum of £10,000 was paid into the Treasury; of the date at which the repairing of the bridge was begun there is no record. Such was the Hospital's first experience of the royal favour.

The Governors now had leisure to carry out the Founder's wishes for the Hospital, but with only half the money bequeathed for the purpose. The Hospital was to consist of two parts: (i.) A home for "The Poor Brethren"; (ii.) "A free grammar school." It was decided that the "Poor Brethren" were to be "no rogues or common beggars, but such poor persons as could bring testimony of their good behaviour and sound-

ness in religion, and such as had been servants to the King's Majesty, either decrepid or old; captains either at sea or land; soldiers maimed or impotent; decayed merchants; men fallen into decay through shipwreck, casualty, or fire, or such evil accident; those that had been captives under the Turk." Of this side of the Foundation nothing more can be said here.

As to the nature of the "free grammar school" a few points are clear. First of all the Founder, like many men of his time, cannot have failed to notice the disastrous effects upon English education wrought by the legislation of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. The two Chantry Acts had swept away a large number of the old schools. Of the 259 endowed schools inquired into by the Commissioners of 1546-8 only 86 were remaining, and these with endowments curtailed. Of the schools swept away most had been grammar schools, and in these Latin had been regularly taught. Now Latin was then the universal language of international correspondence. Knowledge of Latin at that time was as necessary for foreign commerce as a knowledge of French and German is now. Sutton, a man of business in many lands, must have felt that his countrymen, who were losing their Latin, were at a disadvantage in commerce,—just as boys who neglect modern languages are at the present time. So in founding a grammar school Sutton was founding the equivalent of a modern technical school. That he was not without regard for those engaged in commerce is shown also by his bequeathing to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London £1,000, "to be

yearly lent and put forth to ten young merchant men, not having any great stock of their own, being young men, and of honest life and conversation, and towardly in their trades, without paying anything for the same."

But this was not his only intention. The Act of 1609 provides for "instruction of the children in reading, writing, and the Latin and Greek grammar." Now Greek was of no commercial value whatever. Its study had been sadly neglected since the Reformation. "Of late," said a monk, "a new language has been discovered called Greek; beware of it, it is the mother of heresies." A bishop told Ascham, "We have no nede now of the Greeke tong, when all things be translated into Latin." Now Sutton himself was probably acquainted with Greek; for the school museum possesses a copy of the "Trachiniæ" of Sophocles, published by the Plantin Press in 1593, and bearing his signature. The Founder's Prayer states the school was founded "for the promotion of piety and good literature," so it is evident that he wished his foundation to be not only a place in which boys could be trained for the actual business of life, although that purpose was included in his scheme, but also a place of liberal education. This interest in the humanities Sutton showed also by large bequests to Jesus College and Magdalen College in Cambridge. Hence the Governors at once established a close connection between the school and the Universities. Exhibitioners began to pass from the school to the Universities in 1617, and in 1631 there were twenty-seven of them in residence.

Another point is the meaning of "poor children." The original Governors did not interpret it as meaning destitute children. For in 1615 they ordered that "no pore child be hereafter admitted a Scholler of the free Schoole of this Hospitall but that he shall have two suites of Apparell provided for him att the charge of his friends upon his admittance." These two suits must have been for wear during the holidays, for during school-time the foundation clothed the scholars. Again in 1617 it was ordered that every "poore scholler" should be "well entered in learning" before his admittance. In 1627 it was ordered that a scholar should not be admitted without "one new suit of apparel besides that he wears, two new shirts, three new pairs of stockings, three new pairs of shoes, and books for the form he is to be in, or money to buy them."

Lastly it must be noticed that Sutton left the Governors almost absolute freedom in drawing up their regulations for the school. It is fair to assume that Launcelot Andrews, and others of the Governors who were the Founder's intimate friends, were acting according to his wishes when they made the school a place of liberal education and a stepping-stone to the Universities.

The school was opened in July 1614; there were then a schoolmaster, usher, and thirty-five scholars, and in the same year the number was increased to forty. The free scholars were nominated by the Governors, and the system of nomination lasted, with a slight modification, until 1873. These free scholars

or "Gownboys" were soon joined by boys not on the foundation; among the earliest of these was Sir Richard Lovelace, the Cavalier poet. In 1627 the Governors obtained an Act, called "The old Establishment," to confirm the authority granted unconstitutionally by the letters patent of King James.

The school appears to have suffered severely during the Commonwealth. Robert Brooke the schoolmaster (*i.e.*, head master) was ejected for flogging boys who did not share his political views. The sequestration of the places of the minister, the preacher, and the organist was ordered. That there was some friction between Oliver Cromwell and the Governors the following letter shows; it is given in full, for it is not noticed in any of the school histories.

"To Mr. Secretary Thurloe.

"Whitehall, 28 July, 1655.

"You receive from me, this 28th instant, a petition from Margaret Beacham, desiring the admission of her son into the Charterhouse; whose husband was employed one day in an important secret service, which he did effectually, to our own great benefit and the Commonwealth's. I have wrote under it a common reference to the Commissioners; but I mean a great deal more: That it shall be done, without their debate or consideration of the matter. And so do you privately hint to ———. I have not the particular shining bauble for crowds to gaze at or kneel to, but—To be short, I know how to deny Petitions, and, whatever I think proper, for outward form, to 'refer' to any officer or office, I expect that such my compliance with

custom shall be looked upon as an indication of my will and pleasure to have the thing *done*. Thy true friend,

"OLIVER P."[1]

Among Brooke's pupils was another Royalist poet, Richard Crashaw, who has left some Latin verses addressed to his schoolmaster. Isaac Barrow too, at school a pugnacious idle boy, afterwards the great mathematician and divine, was a scholar under the same head master. James II. was as arbitrary as the Protector in his dealings with the Governors. By virtue of his dispensing power, he nominated a Roman Catholic as a pensioner; this interference with the statutes was successfully resisted by the Governors. Since this time the school has not been troubled by either king or parliament. At the end of the seventeenth century Sir Richard Steele and Joseph Addison were pupils in the school. John Wesley entered the school in 1711. He says of Charterhouse, "From ten to fourteen I had little but bread to eat, and not great plenty of that": however on this diet he managed to run round "Green" three times every morning. He left the school for Christ Church in 1720 with an exhibition, and must have regarded it with kindly feelings, for he was a Steward on Founder's Day in 1727.

A little later Sir William Blackstone, Justice of the Common Pleas, and writer of the famous "Commentaries," was in the school.[2] Another great judge,

[1] "Oliver P." was a Governor at the time. The letter is quoted in Carlyle's "Letters and Speeches of Cromwell."

[2] It was said that "no Oration ever passed without the presence of Blackstone."

Edward Law, afterwards Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Chief Justice, was an enthusiastic Carthusian; his school-days are commemorated by "Crown," as will be told later. Only one archbishop, namely, Manners Sutton, has been educated at Charterhouse, but many bishops. One of the first scholars of 1614, Joseph Henshawe, became a bishop. Only one Carthusian has become a prime minister, namely Lord Liverpool (1812-1827). The Archbishop of Canterbury, the head of the Ministry, the head of the Common Law, the head of the Chancery Bench in Ireland, were at the same time early in this century all Carthusians. The two future historians of Greece, G. Grote and Bishop Thirlwall, learnt their Greek at Charterhouse; with them was Baron Alderson, one of two Carthusian senior wranglers of this century. There were many other future scholars and writers in the school at this time, as Bishop Monk, Dean Waddington, and Julius Hare; also Sir William Macnaghten, the envoy murdered at Kabul; Eastlake, the President of the Royal Academy; and Fox Maule, afterwards Lord Dalhousie. Perhaps the most distinguished Carthusian of that generation was Henry Havelock, even when a boy of serious and reflective habits; "Old Phlos" (*i.e.*, philosopher) was his nickname. He was devoted to his school; and in after life he often stated that his ideas of discipline were learnt at Charterhouse.

About 1818 a great change came over the school. Dissatisfaction was justly felt with the old public

schools. Cowper had published a violent attack on them in "Tirocinium" thirty years before, and there is good reason for believing that the abuses which he assailed still existed. Now Charterhouse had just passed into the hands of Dr. J. Russell, a young and enthusiastic head master. He determined that educational reforms should begin in his school. The fagging system was said to be brutal, so he abolished it, at least in name. Education was said to be dear, so he cheapened it. This was effected by reducing the number of masters, and adopting the "Bell" or "Madras" system, under which the boys taught each other.

W. M. THACKERAY, AT ELEVEN YEARS OLD. From a bust "moulded from nature," by S. Devile, now in the National Portrait Gallery.

The Under School were taught by "præpositi," or boys higher in the school, and the latter, 120 in all, when not engaged in teaching others, were taken altogether by the head master. At first the system was successful, and the numbers of the school rose from 238 in 1818 to 480 in 1825. Yet when there were over 430 boys there were only eight masters. Soon it was felt that the plan had failed; the numbers sank as rapidly as they had risen, and by 1833 they had dropped to 104. In 1832 Dr. Russell's rule and the Madras system came to an end. It is difficult to understand now how his system ever succeeded. The only result of abolishing fagging was that the "Uppers" retained all their old privileges and discharged none of their old duties. The houses were terribly overcrowded and discipline was lax. The head master lived at Blackheath most of his time, and used to ride to first school on horseback. According to Mozley, most of the new boys were the sweepings of all the bad private schools in the kingdom. It is stated that Havelock, accustomed hitherto to a rigorous rule, requested his parents to remove him from the school, for the lax discipline of the new head master was intolerable to him. Yet this rough training produced the late Dean Liddell of Christ Church, one of the authors of the well-known Greek Lexicon, Professor Lushington, John Leech, and William Makepeace Thackeray.

Under Dr. Saunders, Dr. Elder, Canon Elwyn, the next three head masters, the school went on quietly. The numbers did not vary much till 1853, when they fell again. The monitorial system was restored,

suitable boarding-houses built, and musical training introduced by Dr. Saunders. From 1851 two places on the Foundation were awarded by the result of competition every year. Amongst the Carthusians of this generation are many famous men of letters; for in-

West, Godalming.] [*Photo.*

THE REV. CANON WILLIAM HAIG BROWN, LL.D., HEAD MASTER 1864-1897, SUBSEQUENTLY MASTER OF CHARTERHOUSE.

This statue was begun by Mr. Harry Bates; on his death the work was completed by Mr. Henry Poole, under the supervision of Mr. Onslow Ford.

stance, the following: F. T. Palgrave, Edwin Palmer, H. Nettleship, R. C. Jebb.

In 1863 Dr. W. Haig Brown was appointed head master, and in 1864 the report of the Public School

Commissioners was published. They strongly recommended the removal of the school into the country. It is doubtful if the recommendation would have been complied with but for the energy of the new head master, for there was a strong conservative opposition.

THE REV. G. H. RENDALL, HEAD MASTER OF CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL.
From a photograph by Russell and Sons.

However the reformers triumphed. In 1867 Parliament authorized the purchase of a new site, and the sale of the old one to Merchant Taylors' School. The portion of the Charterhouse estate on which stood the school, namely, five acres and two roods,

was sold to Merchant Taylors for £90,000, and a new site was chosen at Godalming, as will be described later on.

The constitution of the school was altered by the Special Commissioners appointed by the Public Schools Act of 1868. The "body politike and corporate" of sixteen Governors had hitherto administered the affairs of both hospital and school. By the new Act "The Governors of Sutton's Hospital," while continuing to superintend the hospital as of old, lost all power over the school. The management of the school was intrusted to a new corporation, entitled "The Governing Body." Thus "Governors" and "Governing Body" are now quite distinct.

The Special Commissioners decided that all vacancies on the Foundation should be thrown open to competition—the last Gownboy appointed by nomination entered the school in 1873—they also drew up the Statutes under which, with slight alterations, the school is now governed.

Dr. Haig Brown's long reign ended in December 1897, when he resigned the office of head master and was appointed master of the Hospital.

The present head master is the Rev. G. H. Rendall (M.A., Litt. D.), formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Principal of University College, Liverpool, and Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University.

The following formed the staff of the school in Cricket Quarter 1904:

* (Oxf.) J. E. Bode, M.A. (Upper IV. B).
(Oxf.) R. T. Bridge, B.A. (Shell and extra work).

(Camb.) Rev. E. E. Bryant, M.A. (Under V. A.).
(Camb.) H. Crabtree, B.A. (Mathematics).
(Camb.) F. Dames Longworth, M.A. (V. A.).
* (Camb.) Rev. G. S. Davies, M.A. (Under IV. A).
(Oxf.) W. R. Dykes, B.A., L.-ès-L. (French and German).
(Camb.) Rev. H. J. Evans, M.A. (Hon. Chaplain).
* (Oxf.) F. K. W. Girdlestone, M.A. (Upper IV. A).
E. Haenni (French and German).
C. W. Johnson (Drawing).
* (Oxf.) J. E. Judson, B.A. (Mathematics).
(Oxf.) H. H. Kemble, B.A. (Mathematics).
(Oxf.) G. Kendall, B.A. (Middle IV. A).
(Oxf.) E. D. C. Lake, B.A. (Shell and extra work).
(Camb.) S. H. Langton, M.A. (French and German).
(Oxf.) O. H. Latter, M.A. (Natural Science).
(Camb.) J. W. Marshall, M.A. (Mathematics).
* (Camb.) L. Marshall, M.A. (C Form).
* (Oxf.) J. H. Merryweather, M.A. (Remove B).
* (Camb.) W. Moss, M.A. (Under V. B).
(Camb.) J. Noon, M.A. (Mathematics).
* (Camb.) T. E. Page, M.A. (VI. and Middle VI.).
* (Oxf.) C. H. Parry, M.A. (C Form).
G. Petilleau, B.A. (French).
(Oxf.) E. H. Pilsbury, M.A. (Under IV. B).
(Oxf.) A. F. Radcliffe, M.A. (V. B).
* (Oxf.) Rev. F. S. Ramsbotham, M.A. (Remove A).
(Camb.) E. D. Rendall, M.A., Mus.Bac. (Organist and Choirmaster).
* (Camb.) Rev. W. F. J. Romanis, M.A. (Middle IV. B).

(Camb.) R. C. Slater, B.A. (Natural Science).
(Camb.) F. W. B. Smart (French and German).
(Oxf.) Rev. J. A. A. Tait, M.A. (C Form).
(Oxf.) A. H. Tod, M.A. (Under VI.).
(Camb.) C. O. Tuckey, M.A. (Mathematics).
(Oxf.) F. R. L. Wilson, M.A. (Natural Science).

C. Haig Brown, M.D., C.M. (Medical Officer); W. A. Boxall (Violin); J. H. Moore (Pianist); A. Trew (Violoncello); C. H. Mickman (Librarian); A. Cousins (Bandmaster).

J. Grindel (Drill Sergeant).
H. Jackson (Workshop Instructor).

* Denotes house master.

JOHN WESLEY.

From a bust in the School Museum. The sculptor was Enoch Wood; date 1781.

CHARTERHOUSE, FROM FRITH HILL.

CHAPTER II

THE NEW CHARTERHOUSE

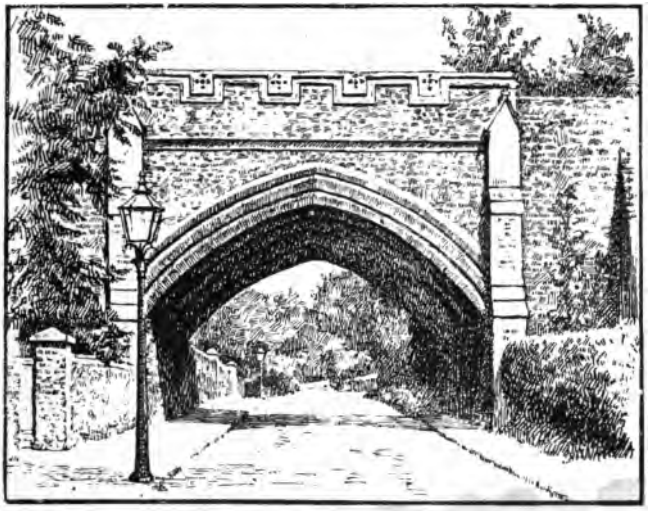
IN 1867 the Governors of Charterhouse obtained the Act which authorized the sale of the London site, and the removal of the school into the country. The Godalming estate was purchased from the British Land Company, which had recently acquired it from the Chapter of Salisbury; the first turf was turned on June 1870, and the school entered into its new home on Waterloo Day 1872. The buildings then completed were the three central or block houses, big school (now the Library) with the six class-rooms round it, and the laundry; the chapel was planned, but not yet begun. The architect was Mr. Philip Hardwick. Extensions and improvements came soon. A new block of eight class-rooms was completed by 1874, and called "New School." The eight "out houses" were built or purchased by various masters. The deficiencies of class-room accommodation were met temporarily by "The Barn," constructed in 1876. A group of science class-rooms and laboratories was erected in 1882; the hall with six more class-rooms in 1884; the museum with yet six more class-rooms. the lecture theatre, and the carpenter's shop, in 1891. The two sanatoriums, the two pavilions, the swimming

bath, fives racket and squash courts, and the lodges, were acquired at different times. Before describing these buildings in detail some account may be given of the site which they occupy and its surroundings.

Charterhouse is now a school set on a hill. It is distant one mile from the borough and railway station of Godalming (L. & S.W.R.) in the county of Surrey. The road which leads from the station to the school winds gradually upwards through a long valley once called Nightingale Valley, where plenty of nightingales may still be heard singing every spring. The road itself is called Sandy Lane. On each side of it rise boarding houses. Just beyond the second large boarding house upon the left the road passes under a viaduct, known as the Bridge, which now belongs to the school and spans the valley, then the road doubles back, crosses the Bridge, and leads straight into the back of the school buildings. This approach is unfortunately planned. For the proper front of the school, the main entrance, and the lodge are all upon another road, which is seldom used because it is a much longer way from the town and station. In fact the architect found a difficulty in laying out the ground plan of the buildings. Nature clearly meant the approach to be from the west, convenience fixed it on the east. The architect followed nature, but the traffic followed convenience. Hence there is at present no lodge to mark the usual entrance to the school, only a gas-meter. Nor is there any official at hand to guide visitors round the school.

The buildings stand near the edge of a high

plateau, some 300 feet above the sea-level, which stretches away over undulating fields and woods for about two miles towards the north, where it is bounded by the chalk ridge called the Hog's Back, which runs from Guildford to Farnham. On the south side the plateau dips abruptly into a deep valley



BRIDGE.

of nearly one mile in breadth. The importance of this feature to the school is great: however fast building may go on in the future, however crowded the neighbourhood may become, on this side the school enjoys a permanent immunity from encroachments. What little building there is already at the bottom of this valley is invisible from the school, and of no detriment

to it, and there is not likely to be more. Houses that may come hereafter on the opposite side of the valley will certainly spoil the view, but that is the worst that is to be feared. Through the valley runs the Wey, by the river side are water meadows, and many acres of Lammas land. Two years ago a scheme was laid before Parliament for a new line of railway to run from Shalford through this valley to Basingstoke; the bill was thrown out, and it is unlikely that the project will be brought forward again. The ancient borough of Godalming is severed from the school by the railway; it is a mile distant, at the foot of the valley, out of bounds, and there is neither telegraphic nor telephonic communication between it and the top of the hill. On the east the plateau is broken by Sandy Lane, rises again, and again dips abruptly, and so on this side also the nature of the country preserves the school from the encroachments of the builder. On the west the plateau extends continuously for some miles.

The view from the school grounds is magnificent. On the west and south there is an endless prospect of hills clad with firs and heather. Due south rises Highdown Ball, and south-west Blackdown, where is the house of the late Lord Tennyson. Further round to the west is the famous Hindhead, up which winds the Portsmouth Road. Due west again is the curious hill of Crooksbury, and beyond it, on a clear day, can be seen the Hanger of Selborne, White's Selborne. On the north-west, at about nine miles' distance, lie Farnham and Aldershot, but towards the north and

east the nature of the ground interferes with an extensive view.

THE CHAPEL.

The School Chapel was consecrated upon Lady Day 1874, the anniversary of Sir Walter de Manny's dedication of the Carthusian Monastery in Smithfield some 500 years before. It was not the building designed in the first place by Mr. Hardwick. That was to have

THE CHAPEL AND MEMORIAL CLOISTER.

been of somewhat ampler dimensions, more elaborate architecture, and connected with the other buildings by a cloister. However the Governing Body found it necessary to curtail the original design in several respects, and the modifications introduced into it issued in the erection of the Chapel as it remained until 1903, admitted to be too small for the convenience of those whom it was intended to contain. Any account of its architectural qualities is rendered superfluous by

the accompanying illustrations, but it will not be amiss to mention some of the many donations with which Carthusians have enriched their Chapel. In fact all the decorations are due to private generosity, for the Governing Body in 1874 had no funds to spare for anything beyond the fabric. The late Mr. G. T. Clark of Dowlais presented the reredos of Venetian mosaic; old Orators the sedilia; old Gownboys other decorations of the east end; the masters the lectern—all these donations came in 1874. One chalice and paten, the gift of the clergy and choir of St. Lawrence Jewry to Dr. and Mrs. Haig Brown, were presented by the latter to the Chapel, other Communion plate by the pupils of Dr. Vaughan, who held a retreat at Charterhouse in 1879; the altar Cross and lights by the friends of Bishop Chauncy Maples, a Carthusian, drowned in Lake Nyassa while returning to his see of Likoma.

The windows were rapidly filled with stained glass; the east window was given by the Queen, in memory of the Prince Consort. Those on the north side, beginning from the east, were given respectively by old Saunderites, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Dalhousie—two governors of the school—Dayboys, and the Benson Fund. Those on the south side, again beginning at the east, by Hodgsonites, Weekites, Verites, Gownboys, and a brother of Dr. G. Ainslie, Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge. The smaller windows at the east end and north side were given by the family of Dr. Currey, Master of Charterhouse; those opposite, and the window in the turret staircase, by various members of Dr. Haig Brown's family.

CHAPEL.

Those in the ante-chapel commemorate a son of Archdeacon Hale, Master of Charterhouse, and the Hon. J. C. Talbot. The small roseace window in the gallery is in memory of M. O. Hills, a Lockite, who died at school. The oak benches have been paid for out of the proceeds of the school shop. There was a scheme for procuring a peal of bells, but it was abandoned long ago. The oak panelling on the north side was given by the brothers of C. M. Rayner, who died in 1892, shortly after leaving the school; the father of two scholars devoted the emoluments of their scholarships to the wood-work of the ante-chapel. There is a painting on the north side of Chapel in memory of E. V. Ravenshaw, who was drowned in India while endeavouring to save the life of a friend.

In 1900 a bronze statue of Canon Haig Brown (see p. 18), was placed on the grass plot by the south door of Chapel. At about the same time two schemes were set on foot; the object of the first was to increase the accommodation of Chapel, that of the other was to provide a memorial of the thirty-five Carthusians who lost their lives in the South African war. These objects were attained by the erection of a transept, a cloister and a choir vestry, and the work was intrusted to Mr. W. D. Caröe. The foundation stone was laid by General Baden Powell on 28th September, 1901; the work was completed by 4th July, 1903, on which day the transept was consecrated and the cloister opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury. An eloquent address was delivered by Professor R. C. Jebb. In the cloister is the memorial in dark Purbeck

marble of Carthusians who lost their lives in the war; a recess almost opposite contains a memorial erected by Lord Alverstone, the largest contributor to the Cloister fund, in memory of his son, the Hon. Arthur

A. F. Strickland.] [*Photo.*

CORNERSTONE OF THE NEW CLOISTER.

ABSENTES ADSUNT.

MILITIBUS CARTHUSIANIS
IN AFRICA MERIDIONALI
DE DOMO AC PATRIA BENE MERITIS
HOC VIRTUTIS MONUMENTUM
EXSTRUXERUNT CARTHUSIANI

FUNDAMENTUM JECIT
R. S. S. BADEN POWELL
OPPIDI MAFEKING DEFENSOR
INVICTUS
A.D. IV. KAL. OCT.

MDCCCCI

Webster, a Carthusian. To this cloister have been transferred the brass tablets which were formerly almost invisible in the darkness of the ante-chapel.

Very few of the Carthusians here commemorated passed their thirtieth year; four died while still boys

in the school; some were stricken with fever while performing military or other duties in Afghanistan, in South Africa, in Agra, in Malta; some fell in battle. W. H. Atherton was killed when the square was broken at Abu Klea; W. S. S. Haworth, aged twenty, at Ingogo, "while carrying water to a wounded man of his company under a heavy fire"; F. L. Vogel, aged twenty-three, "died, with all his comrades, near the Shangani River, Matabeleland, in a noble struggle against an overwhelming force of enemies."

The organ is placed above the ante-chapel at a great distance from the choir seats. Its construction was begun by E. Schulze of Paulinzelle, who died before the work was finished, and completed by Mr. Booth of Wakefield in 1877. Improvements were introduced in 1888, and the organ now contains 61 stops and 3,086 pipes.

A service in Chapel is held every week-day morning at 7.30; on Wednesdays and Fridays the service consists of a hymn and the Litany, on other week-days of a hymn, a lesson read by the monitor of the week, and certain prayers. On Sundays there is usually an early celebration at 8 and sometimes one at 12. Morning Prayer for the whole school is at 11; there is no Litany and no sermon, the psalms are chanted, the rest of the service is plain. The lessons are read by masters. On festivals the service is choral throughout. During the last year the offertories were devoted to the following objects: Chapel Expenses, the Poor, the Godalming Charities, the Charterhouse Cot in the Children's Hospital, the Surrey County Hospital, the

Universities' Mission to Central Africa, the Charterhouse Lifeboat, Home Missions, Delhi University Mission, the Women's Help Society, a charity closely connected with the Mission.

Sunday evening service is at 7; it is choral throughout, and there is an anthem, except in Lent, when a hymn is usually substituted for it; the lessons are read by boys of the VI. Form. There is a sermon. The Bishop of Winchester generally holds a Confirmation in the school chapel on the Tuesday before Easter, and there are special services on Good Friday, Ascension Day, and Founder's Day. Appended is the Latin hymn written by Canon Haig Brown, which now forms part of the Founder's Day service:

Tune, "Hymns Ancient and Modern," 434.

Auctor omnium bonorum,
Vita fortium virorum,
Spes salutis homini;
TIBI reddimus honorem
Propter nostrum Conditorem,
Servitorem Domini.

Ille manu plantam sevit,
Quæ tuo favore crevit
Et viget perpetuo;
Ille dedit Deo data,
Inde domus auspicata
Floret aucta decuplo.

Gaudet ætas puerilis
Et maturitas senilis
Quisque suis ædibus;

Haec ab omni malo tuta,
Illa literis imbuta,
In quietis sedibus.

Sed, quod est exemplo bono,
Omne fit ex Dei dono
Et descendit cœlitus:
Nihil ex nobis habemus,
Quas virtutes exercemus,
Sanctus afflat Spiritus.

Cuncta Dei majestatis
Cuncta Dei bonitatis
Proferunt indicia:
Nomen Ejus nos laudamus
Et libenter recitamus
Tanta beneficia.

And below is given the Founder's Prayer, which is read at every service. It is the English version of a Latin prayer prescribed in 1570 for the use of colleges in the University of Cambridge.

"O Almighty and all-gracious God, Who art to be praised both for the living and the dead; we render unto Thee our humble thanks for our memorable Founder Thomas Sutton, by whose great bounty we are here maintained for the promotion of piety and good literature. Grant, O Lord, we most humbly beseech Thee, that we may always answer the pious design of our Munificent Benefactor, by using the great blessing and advantage we here enjoy to the honour and glory of Thy Name, the good of mankind, and the salvation of our own souls, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*"

Outside the east end of the Chapel is a corner called sometimes "Middlebriars," an old Charterhouse word, and sometimes "the temple of the winds." Here are carved the names of many who have left the school. The stones on the Chapel side (see p. 38) were originally the facing of the old "Big School," built in 1803. On one stone are the names of head masters from J. Hotchkis (1720) to Richard Elwyn (1845). The arch which now faces these, let into the opposite wall, was "Gownboy Arch." This was once the doorway from Scholars' Court into Gownboys, afterwards an extension of Gownboys left it in the middle of Gownboys, at length it has found its resting-place here. Eleven of the old stones have been lost, and the remainder are not arranged in their former order (see Appendix). Modern Carthusians do not add their names very rapidly; they forget to do so, or do not know how. All that has to be done is to send the name and 5*s.* to the head master.

The Library.

Many of the school buildings have been diverted from their original uses. Thus the present armoury

was once the museum and Sixth Form class-room; the present office of "The Carthusian" was the armoury;

West, Godalming.] [*Photo.*

GOWNBOY ARCH.

the present Under Fourth class-room was originally "Brooke Hall" and then, for a very short time, a Sixth Form room; the present "Brooke Hall" was the

NAMES IN CLOISTERS.

Governors' room; the extra bedrooms in the block houses were intended for assistant masters; and the present Library was built to be a big schoolroom. In this capacity it contained benches rising in tiers along the walls, and three or four "horseshoes," in which forms used to sit for their construes, and was used also for Sunday evening services until the chapel was built. In 1875 it became "The General Library," being called "General" to distinguish it from the "house libraries." Of these there were three at Old Charterhouse, in Gownboys, Saunderites, Verites, and each was well supplied with standard works in history, poetry, classics, and all manner of light literature. Traces of these old house libraries can be found in some of the book-plates: *e.g.*, the oldest Verite books are described as belonging to "The Subscription Library, 2 Rutland Place," Verites being built upon the site of the old town residence of the Dukes of Rutland.

In 1872 it was decided that the three house libraries should be partially amalgamated, that standard works should be placed together to form the nucleus of a School or General Library, but that light literature should still be retained in the houses. The idea was good, but the way in which it was carried out unfortunate. Thus there were three copies of many standard works, such as Grote's "History of Greece," one in each of the three house libraries. The question arose what was to be done with them, and the decision was left to the discretion of the United House Library Committees. They assumed that one copy of each work

would satisfy the requirements of the school for all time, and that the others should be sold. They also determined the price in every case. The list of books for sale was published in "The Carthusian"; the prices were absurdly low, and the books were eagerly bought up by masters and others. However the Library, partially crippled as it was, began with a fairly large collection of books. Its management was placed in the hands of a committee chosen from the Sixth Form, to which, about 1883, five masters were added. The head monitor is now *ex officio* Head Librarian, and presides over the Committee Meetings, which are held two or three times a quarter.

At first the Library was housed in the present armoury, but it soon outgrew that habitation, and was moved into its present quarters in 1875. Here it has increased and flourished in every way, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is the finest and most useful of all school libraries. First of all it enjoys an income of over £300 a year to spend in books, papers, and furniture. Expenses of cleaning, lighting, firing, and so forth, are met by the Governing Body. Nor has it to spend any portion of this income on light ephemeral literature, which is supplied by the house libraries, nor on school editions and text-books, which have always been excluded. At first a large portion of this income was devoted to furniture and decoration, such as the stained windows, which contain the armorial bearings of distinguished Carthusians, the oak chairs and tables—these tables are modelled on the design of those in Abbott's Hospital at Guildford

THE LIBRARY AND HALL.

—the stands and receptacles for prints and curiosities, the maps, and the bookcases. Of late there has not been much spent in this way, and for years the Library has purchased every book it has desired without having to consider the cost, and has always procured the best editions.

Secondly, the room is admirably, if accidentally, adapted to its present use. It is very large and very lofty. Yet, large as it is, it cannot contain much longer the constant additions of books, and already many are stacked in a lumber room, and in two adjacent rooms, formerly class-rooms; a future increase in the number of books can be met by throwing more of the six adjacent class-rooms into the Library. The difficulty of lighting is now met by electric light.

Thirdly, the Library is open to all boys at nearly all hours of the day; it is intended to be used by all and is used by all, on Sundays as well as week-days. It is very full during the mornings, for the Under School can find in it quiet for preparing their work; here they are beyond the call of "fag," and during the winter it is warmer and more comfortable than Long Room. During "the quarter" in the middle of morning school there must often be 200 or more boys there; and on a Sunday or a wet afternoon the crowd is almost as great. No one in flannels is allowed to enter; loud talking is forbidden, but no objection is taken to quiet conversation, and many "cons" are done here in combination. Disorder is practically unknown; the librarian is always present to check it, but his intervention is seldom required. This was

not so always, but good order was firmly established under the rigid rule of Dr. Haig Brown, and has now become more or less habitual, and is maintained without any complicated code of regulations.

Last of all, not only is the Library itself open to all, but its contents are open to all. The tables are loaded with magazines and papers of every kind. A boy can always obtain the keys of the cases from the Librarian and consult or take out any book he fancies with certain unavoidable exceptions, such as the very finest editions, the rarest works, and translations of the classics: for the use of these a special permission is required, and they may not be taken out of the Library. Every book taken out is entered in a register, and may be kept out for one fortnight, then, if anyone else wants it, the book must be returned. Books may be taken out for the holidays. The register shows that over 4,000 books are taken out of the Library during a year. And it must be remembered first that these are all more or less standard works, for light and ephemeral works are excluded from the General Library; and secondly that dictionaries and books of reference are not included in this total, for the cases in which they stand are not locked, and they can be consulted without an entry in the register of books taken out.

The Library has received many donations. The largest of them is the Allen Collection of books and pictures, some of the latter are in the Library, the rest in the Hall; in 1898 a valuable collection of ancient and modern classics came from the executors of

Mr. H. King. In 1902 Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., presented his picture of General Baden Powell, and Mrs. Lawson a landscape by her late husband, Mr. Cecil Lawson.

THE HALL.

The conversion of the big school into the Library left Charterhouse without any room capable of containing the whole school at one time. In 1876 this need was met temporarily by the erection of "The Wooden Room" or "Barn" alluded to above. This Barn was the predecessor of the Hall, and for many years a very important part of the school buildings; it is partly gone now, so its defects and merits may receive a passing notice before they are quite forgotten. Barn stood on the site now occupied by the Museum. It was a very ugly building; its walls were of wood, blackened with tar. It contained a large central room, with several class-rooms placed round it. The central room was fairly well adapted to the purpose it was intended to fulfil. It could just hold the school for an entertainment or calling-over, and its acoustic properties were excellent. Of the class-rooms, now vanished, little good can be said; they possessed every imaginable defect. They were low, they were small, cold in winter, stuffy in summer; what went on in one could be heard in all the others. By 1891 Barn had had its day. It was removed, and the class-rooms disappeared for ever, but the central room rose again in the back regions as a music-room, sometimes now called "The Leech Room." Meanwhile its place, though not its site, had

been taken by the Hall. This is, perhaps, the most imposing building in Charterhouse, and was designed by the late Sir A. Blomfield. It forms a continuation of the Library on the east. The east end of the Library was pulled down when the Hall was built. In its place a screen and shutters were erected. The screen rolls up, and the shutters slide into the thick-

THE HALL.

ness of the wall, so that, if required, Hall and Library form one long room, as shown on page 41.

At the east end of the Hall is a stage; underneath the stage a large room, now the home of the chess club. The Hall, like the Library, is flanked by six spacious class-rooms. Its floor is noiseless. The walls are panelled with oak; above the panelling are pictures, the gift of Mr. Allen and others. Far and away the finest is the portrait of Dr. W. Haig Brown, painted

by F. Holl, R.A., and presented to the school by Old Carthusians.

Here too is the only authentic portrait of the Founder.[1] Carthusians have always been more or less familiar with his features as shown by the bust and by Vertue's engraving from a picture which hangs in the drawing-room of the Master's Lodge, the other one, the gift of Dr. Philip Bearcroft, in the Great Hall. But none of these are contemporary work. The style shows the first portrait to be much later than 1611; the Bearcroft picture, from which Faber's mezzotint is taken, bears the date 1757; the bust is only a sadly inexact reproduction of the stone effigy on the Founder's tomb. But the picture now in Hall is a very different work of art. It is evidently taken from a living man, and the features, especially the curious triangle of wrinkles which form a kind of horseshoe on the forehead, are much the same as those shown in the two later works. The portrait is painted on an oak panel, discovered in an old house pulled down some fifteen years ago at Stoke Newington, formerly belonging to Thomas Sutton's wife. The purchasers of the fittings of the house took no heed of the panel till 1894, when they discovered an inscription on a piece of paper pasted upon its back, which stated that the picture was that of Thomas Sutton. The picture was at once purchased for the school, and most of the cost was defrayed by the reproduction of prints.

The Hall also contains a small collection of ex-

[1] See frontispiece.

cellent casts of Greek sculpture. At the east end are the "Orator" and "Gold Medallist" boards from old Charterhouse, and an engraved portrait of Queen Victoria. This was acquired in a curious way. The Gownboy House Library decided to apply to the Queen for her portrait. A reply came back that her Majesty would gladly present one, but suggesting at the same time that the presentation should be made to the school, and not to one particular house. So the portrait was placed in the Hall; but Gownboys must have the credit of having applied for it. The Hall was opened on 26 July 1884, with a concert and dance; now it is used for entertainments, drills, examinations, calling-overs, prize-givings after athletics, in short whenever the whole school is assembled together. The names of Exhibitioners and Senior Scholars have lately been placed upon the panelling.

THE MUSEUM.

The Museum block was built in 1891, and lies in the north-east corner of the school grounds, just beyond the science class-rooms. The block consists of two large central rooms constituting the Museum proper, around which are grouped six class-rooms; at the east end stand a large lecture theatre, the stationery shop, and other offices. The most favourable view of the exterior is that given in the accompanying plate. The interior is altogether excellent. The two central rooms are large (70 by 34 feet), lofty, and well lighted. That on the south contains cases filled with objects of local

interest, to which contributions are constantly being made by local archæologists. There is also a case containing specimens of all the appliances used in various processes of engraving. Opposite are ranged school antiquities, documents, and autograph letters of famous Carthusians. Here too is a great collection of the work of Leech and Thackeray from childhood

THE MUSEUM.

to maturity. Naturally most interest attaches to the manuscript of "The Newcomes," usually left open at the passage in which Colonel Newcome says his last "Adsum." There are also collections of Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and other antiquities. Several cases are filled with flint celts, arrow heads, scrapers, cores, flakes, presented by Sir J. Lubbock, Canon Greenwell, Mr. J. Evans, and others; many have been

picked up in the neighbourhood. There is also a collection of original sketches by artists of repute.

The northern room contains natural history specimens. Here is the great collection of Surrey birds formed by Mr. W. Stafford of Godalming. On his death in 1889 it was purchased for upwards of

N. F. Lcck.] [*Photo.*

THE MUSEUM.

£400 chiefly contributed by Godalming friends of the school, who presented it to the Museum, thinking it a matter of great importance that this collection should not be dispersed, but always be accessible to lovers of natural history in this neighbourhood. In recognition of this gift the Museum is open on Sunday afternoons to anyone from Godalming. There are also cabinets of English butterflies and moths, presented by Mrs.

Rudge of Fir Grove. These specimens were collected by the late Rev. W. Turner, and form almost a complete series of British insects. The flowers of the British Isles are represented by the Titmas Herbarium. In 1902 Dr. Percy Rendall presented a fine collection of horns. Boys are constantly contributing birds' eggs and nests, wasps' nests, and other specimens. The natural history section was arranged by Mr. O. H. Latter, the art and antiquities section by the Rev. G. S. Davies. The lecture theatre contains casts of Greek sculpture. Here are held meetings of the Natural History Society on Saturday afternoons in winter.

The Armoury.

The vicissitudes through which this room passed until it became the Armoury have been mentioned above. The old Armoury was the tiny room in cloisters now used as the office of "The Carthusian." It is difficult now to understand how the corps ever existed in its old quarters; they were too dark for office work, and too small for squad drill or for storing uniforms. The corps migrated in 1891 to the present Armoury, a most excellent place, both as an armoury and an orderly room. It contains ample space for 166 uniform lockers, 130 rifle racks, and all sorts of stores, and is large enough for squad drill. At one end of it is the Ashburton Shield Memorial, erected in 1891, "In memoriam clipei Ashburtoniani ter deinceps feliciter reportati." Designed by Mr. Howard Ince, it is a beautiful piece of work, consisting of a

marble fireplace and an overmantel of dark mahogany inlaid with lighter wood. In the centre is a bronze replica of the Shield; around it are bronze plates, to receive the names of winning eights and winners of the Spencer Cup. By 1898 all the former were filled up, so the overmantel was raised, to give room for the recording of ten more victories. There are smaller spaces on each side of the memorial for names of winners of "The Cadets' Trophy." On the side of this is the Arthur Webster memorial, bearing the names of the winners of this prize (see p. 185).

THE CLASS-ROOMS.

Of these the oldest six, which flank the Library, originally communicated with it through doors which are now blocked up, and there was no other way of entering the centre class-room on each side; traces of these doors can be seen in the arches between the Library bookcases. The central room on the north side was originally the science room. Those who were in the school a quarter of a century ago will remember the fumes of chemical experiments and the wreaths of pungent smoke which curled along by the pipes into the adjacent class-rooms, or through the door into the big school. The block of eight class-rooms, running along the north side of Scholars' Court, built in 1874, and known at the time as "New School," an old Charterhouse word transplanted, are spacious, well-lighted, and architecturally admirable. On the ground floor is the School Pound, into which are conveyed all books, caps, umbrellas, and other articles found

lying about the class-rooms; the owner of an article which has found its way to the pound—and about 3,000 do every year—can recover his property on payment of one penny. The six class-rooms built in 1884 round the Hall, the six round the Museum and the newest four to north of those built in 1874, are excellent, with good ventilation and noiseless floors. In all there are twenty-eight class-rooms, besides the two science rooms and the laboratories.

There is one other room used at present for teaching purposes, the room adjacent to the Armoury. It was built in the first instance as "Brooke Hall." Afterwards it became a C Form class-room, then a Sixth Form study. But the Sixth Form rarely used it for anything but lawn tennis, for which it was neither intended nor adapted, so it was made the class-room of the Under Fourth. In one way all these class-rooms differ, certainly from those at old Charterhouse, and probably from those at most schools—no names are cut upon the desks. The solid oak desks at old Charterhouse were scored with names, many of them elaborately and deeply carved. How the carvers ever found time for these laborious works of art would be a mystery to those who did not know that fags were let in through the windows on half holidays to do the work. But at new Charterhouse the carver found things changed:

"The bigots of the iron time
Have call'd his harmless art a crime."

A fine of 10*s.* (paid into the Library funds) was rigorously exacted for the smallest cut or scratch, and any

carving was filled up at once. Nor was the punishment of the individual the end of the matter, the whole school suffered for his offence, and forfeited any chance of an extra half-holiday for some time. The result is that there is no carving and mangling of school property in Charterhouse.

THE BOARDING HOUSES.

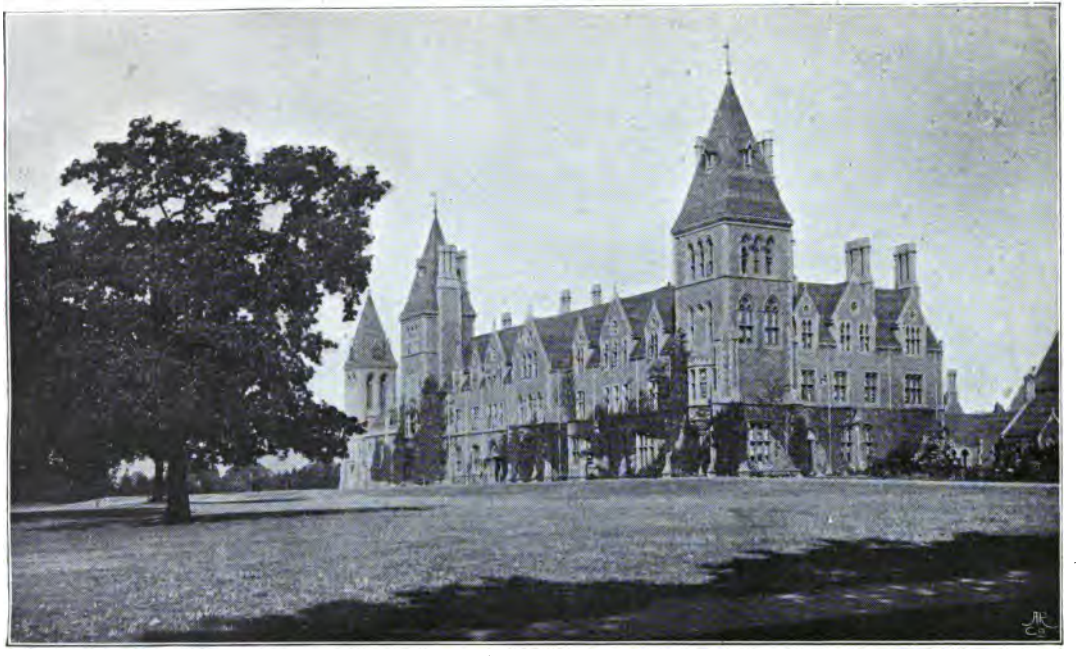
The hostel system has not been adopted at Charterhouse, and the boys live in eleven separate houses. Of these, Saunderites, the head master's house at the north-west, derives its name from Dr. Saunders, who was head master from 1832 to 1853. Verites is a contraction of "Oliverites," and was so named after a former master of this house, Mr. Oliver Walford, one of many Carthusian Walfords, and usher of the school from 1838 to 1855. The annals of the house run back to the beginning of this century, but before Mr. Walford's time it appears merely to have been called "Boarders No. 2." Gownboys is so called because nearly all the old Gownboys were placed in it upon the migration of 1872. The name has long lost its original significance; for most Gownboys shifted again into Mr. Girdlestone's house when that was opened, and now there are no Gownboys in the strict sense of the term anywhere, for the scholars do not wear gowns. The other eight houses, called outhouses, lie within easy distance of the school, the farthest being seven minutes' walk from chapel. Girdlestoneites, Lockites, Weekites are on the school side of Sandy Lane; Hodgsonites, Bodeites, Daviesites,

Pageites, and Robinites on the further side. The last name is a contraction from Robinsonites. With one exception each house bears the name of its first master. The one exception is Bodeites, which originally was called Buissonites, after its French founder, M. Buisson; when he retired the house at once adopted the British

GIRDLESTONEITES.

name of its present master. This nomenclature has its inconveniences, for in two instances the masters who gave their names to houses have been transferred to others.

One house has disappeared, namely Uskites. This was opened in 1872 as a temporary house by Mr. Stewart, at that time writing master, and chemical lecturer at old Charterhouse. Its abolition became



VERITES, WITH GOWNBOYS BEYOND.

necessary in 1878, and its boys were distributed among the other houses. The house itself was bought by a private schoolmaster, and subsequently acquired by Charterhouse for a sanatorium. Its name was due to a fanciful likeness which Mr. Stewart traced between the valley of the Wey and the valley of the Usk.

The out-houses were not built by the Governing Body, but it has recently purchased most of them. They are all in the extended borough of Godalming; the three block-houses are not. The number of boys in these houses is at present: Saunderites, 64; Verites, 62; Gownboys, 62; Girdlestoneites, 56; Lockites, 56; Weekites, 54; Hodgsonites, 56; Daviesites, 37; Bodeites, 35; Pageites, 41; Robinites, 29. Recently a small house, "Laleham," has been opened for boys until they can be received into the larger houses. It holds fourteen. Robinites is to be raised in numbers.

Besides the boarders, there are a very few dayboys. The number is limited by the regulations of the school to ten, exclusive of the sons of masters. This quarter there are four in all. As a matter of fact dayboys are at a disadvantage; for there are few houses near the school in which their parents can live, and the school rules are not adapted to their convenience. A dayboy, however far off may be his home, has to attend early chapels and "adsums," and he is likely to be left out of games. They are, however, attached to different houses, and through daily meals and games become theoretically members of these houses.

To return to the boarding houses. There are certain features common to them all. First, there are

the two living rooms, one for the Upper and one for the Under School. The former is usually called Hall, but in Verites, Upper Long Room. The other room, used by the Under School, is called Writing School in Gownboys and Girdlestoneites; Long Room or Under Long Room in other houses. Upper and

GOWNBOY HALL.

Under School have breakfast and tea in Hall and Long Room respectively, but dinner is served for all together in Long Room. Hall is usually panelled with oak, and on the oak are carved the names of those members of the house who have won university scholarships, been monitors, or represented the school in cricket, football, or shooting. In most houses the panels have been erected by its old members. Hall

also contains the House Library, an illuminated grace-board, a case or cases to hold challenge cups in possession of the house, and probably a bust of the Founder. One original bust is in Girdlestoneites. In 1872 white plaster casts of it were taken, of which most of the houses purchased one. There were also smaller ones, which were sold by the barrowload. Almost every study in Charterhouse contained one. They have been thinned out of late years. Usually there are prints about the walls of Hall, etchings from "The Greyfriar," portraits of Carthusian worthies, or photographs of cricket and football elevens.

Some houses have features of their own; for instance, Gownboys possesses the massive oak tables of old Gownboys, and a very fine fireplace and overmantel to commemorate the mastership of Mr. Evans; Hodgsonites has secured the fireplace of old Gownboys; Verites has handsome oak bookcases designed by Mr. B. Champneys, and presented to the house by its old members. Saunderites possesses, first the stained-glass windows presented by old Saunderites in commemoration of Dr. Haig Brown's long rule of the house, and secondly the bed upon which Thackeray died. This was sent to the Master of Charterhouse by the daughters of Mr. Thackeray upon their father's death, and "placed at the disposal of some Colonel Newcome among the pensioners." But, on the suggestion of the matron, Mrs. Stone, the bed was handed over to the head monitor of Gownboys, whence it passed into Saunderites, where it now remains, and the head monitor sleeps upon it. At its head there

is a brass plate with this inscription: "Hoc lecto recumbens obdormivit in Christo Gulielmus Makepeace Thackeray IX Kal. Januar., an. MDCCCLXIV, Scholæ Carthusianæ quondam discipulus, matura ætate hujusce loci amantissimus, uti testantur ejus scripta per orbem terrarum divulgata. Vixit annos LII."

A DORMITORY.

Under Long Rooms differ from Halls only in being larger, and in most of the walls being occupied by the lockers. Each boy has his own locker, and ought to have his own key to the locker, but this key is usually lost. There are few lockers in Hall, for all monitors, and a few others have studies (see p. 86). Only the inmates of studies are allowed to enter them.

The sleeping arrangements are almost exactly the same in all houses. Usually there are two dormitories, divided into cubicles (pp. 59 and 114). These cubicles are separated from one another by wooden partitions of considerable height. Along the top of each of these partitions runs a board loosely retained in its position by a wire. No one can climb from one cubicle to another without displacing this board, and a carpenter is required to replace it. The door of each cubicle is fastened with a catch, and cannot be opened from the outside except by the house master's key. The dormitories are locked when their inmates quit them in the morning, and are closed to them until bedtime comes. Besides these dormitories there is in every house a monitors' room where the monitors sleep, and in some houses two or three bedrooms are filled with boys for whom there are no cubicles.

All houses have much the same accommodation for washing and changing. There always has been in every house a certain number of baths, and a lavatory called cocks.[1] But this provision proved insufficient, and about five years ago the Governing Body took the matter in hand, and provided every house which they possessed with a drying-room for flannels, a very large changing-room, and a new bath-room fitted with shower baths. The other houses have followed this example.

There are from eight to sixteen studies in each house, according to its size; generally two sick rooms, a music room with a piano; and the matron's room.

[1] See p. 94, note.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

Charterhouse has no lodge where one is most wanted, but three elsewhere. One is on the Shackleford Road; another, a very pretty building, at the entrance from the Peperharow Road. Just below this, on the same approach, there is another. This was built by the

OLD LODGE.

Pavilion Committee, and on land acquired by them. Thus there are two lodges on a road which is hardly ever used, but none at all upon the road which everyone uses. By the right-hand side of the usual approach stands the drawing studio. This is a wooden shed. Its first use was to shelter the workmen by whom the school was built. Additions and improvements have been made in it by Mr. Struan Robertson. Its lighting

A DRAWING LESSON.

is all that an artist could require, and it is not too grand a place for practical purposes, yet it must go soon to be replaced by a permanent building. Just beyond is the carpenter's shop, with plenty of room and every appliance for those who wish to learn carpentering and the use of the lathe. Turning west one passes the

OLD SANATORIUM.

Leech room, the fire-engine house, stables, and various offices. Next, just beyond the entrance into Lessington,[1] is the steam laundry, with an Artesian well.

The school possesses two sanatoriums. The "old san" is in the Peperharow Road, to the south of Green from which it is separated by a belt of coppice. The new one, or Uskites, is in the same road, but much

[1] See p. 70.

further west. Both sanatoriums are invisible from the school, and placed out of bounds.

There are three pavilions. The oldest and largest stands on the east side of Green. It was built in 1886, and replaced an older one (see p. 97). It contains the school shop, popularly called Crown,—the reason for the name will be explained later,—changing-rooms and baths for visiting teams, and a large room in which they can dine. This large room is also used for fencing and boxing. Its walls are covered with the names of the school cricket and football elevens. It is a pity that these lists have not been placed where all can see them. The second pavilion is on Under Green. This was presented to the school in 1889 by the Old Carthusian Cricket and Football Club, as a brass tablet records. The names of Maniac Elevens from 1890 are painted upon the walls. The third is on the Maniac Ground. The swimming bath, racket courts, fives courts, squash courts, lawn tennis courts, have nothing peculiar about them. The wonder is that they have sprung up so fast, but during Dr. Haig Brown's time building was incessant. He loved the clink of the trowel and the smell of the tar.

FOUNDER'S COURT.

This forms the front of the school buildings. The house on the left is Saunderites, and on the right stands Chapel; between them are Gownboys, and Founder's Tower, which rises to the height of 140 feet. In a niche of the arcade is a statue of Thomas

Sutton. The upper part of the tower contains a large cistern into which water is pumped for the supply of the school. In the middle of the grass plot is a granite fountain, the gift of Sir H. Seymour King, an Old Carthusian. At the west end of the court stands a sundial, presented to the school by Mrs. Rendall in memory of the late Rev. J. Rendall, an old Car-

FOUNDER'S COURT.

thusian and father of the present Head Master. This has taken the place of an old one made in this neighbourhood by a namesake of the founder, and presented to the school by the Rev. C. H. Weekes. This dial met with an accident in its former position and has now been placed upon a new pedestal on the south side of chapel.

In 1894 Founder's Court was the scene of an accident, of which the consequences might have been very

serious. The whole school, boys and masters, had assembled to be photographed. The boys were arranged on a wooden structure rising in tiers to a height of about twenty-four feet. They were all in their places, and the masters were taking theirs; suddenly there was a loud crack, a beam in the platform had given, the whole fabric crumpled up and came crashing to the ground. Some boys from the higher tiers were shot forward into the court, others fell through the lower tiers straight down to the ground. When all the falling was over—and it seemed to take a dreadfully long time—there was a dead silence. No one knew what damage had been done. Then some one cried out, "Don't barge," and those imprisoned among the *débris* slowly crawled out, or were extricated by others. Fortunately there was no panic; and it was a great relief to find that the injuries did not amount to more than one broken arm, and a few sprains and bruises. There were several stories told of the ways in which boys took the fall. One who was on the highest tier, on feeling the crash beginning, took off his spectacles, remarked cheerfully, "Now we're off," and then went down with the rest. One dayboy ran home and declared that he was the only survivor. The cause of the collapse was a rotten piece of timber—this was long kept in the Armoury.

In 1896 there was another mishap in Founder's Court. One Sunday morning the cistern in the tower burst and discharged ten thousand gallons of water into Gownboys. The cubicles caught it first, and

all that Sunday the Gownboy beds lay in Founder's Court, drying in the sun. Another and somewhat ludicrous catastrophe happened once in Founder's Court. The officer commanding the Rifle Corps walked backwards into the basin of the fountain one

NOTICE BOARDS IN CLOISTERS.

evening during a full-dress parade. In this court the flower shows used to be held, and here many victorious eights have handed over the Ashburton Shield to the charge of the school. A flock of pigeons is usually to be seen clustering round the fountain or the Gownboy matron's windows, and the tower is the nesting-place of owls.

SCHOLARS' COURT.

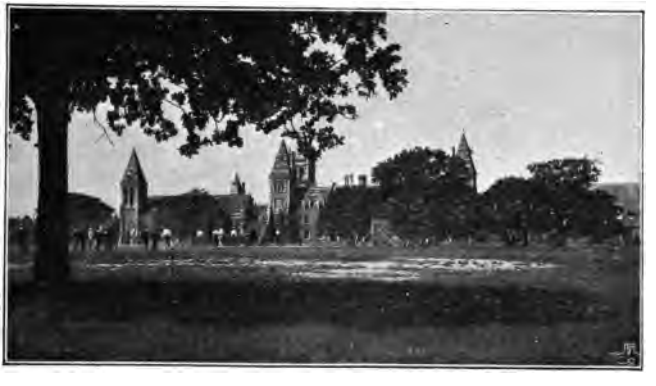
This name, borrowed from old Charterhouse, is given to the quadrangle in the centre of the school buildings. Round it run open cloisters. One wall of the Court displays the notice boards used by the Head Master, and the authorities of School Games, Rifle Corps, Music and Chess. Hence it is the most frequented spot in Charterhouse. Everyone comes here to see what games he is down for, what is the match, what are new orders, whether he has got a scholarship or is down for extra school.

It is in Scholars' Court that the Rifle Corps does position drill during the summer. Extra drill too goes on here in the mornings and on Saturday afternoons. The area of the court is covered with asphalt, on which there is a good deal of sliding in winter.

THE SCHOOL GROUNDS.

The Governing Body purchased in the first instance about seventy acres, as stated above on page 25, at £140 an acre. Those who had faith in the future of the school strongly urged a larger purchase; however, the Governing Body did not venture to buy more, or even the frontage on three sides of the estate. Land in the neighbourhood now fetches £400 an acre, and a much higher price has been asked. More land was not required for the immediate purposes of the school, but its acquisition would have increased the unoccupied zone between the school and future buildings, and provided room for future expansion.

Fortunately for the school the Pavilion Committee[1] has more than once been able to come to the aid of the Governing Body. Thus it has purchased the land on which the swimming bath stands, and the plot below it down to the lower lodge at the south-west entrance. This latter purchase was made just in time to prevent the erection of a public-house, of which a licence had been applied for. The field opposite the swimming



GREEN.

bath and the four cottages by Uskites have also been bought. The small strip of land running from the front of the Uskite sanatorium to the school bathing place was purchased in 1890. This strip is important to the neighbourhood; for as long as it remains in the possession of Charterhouse, the Peperharow Road cannot be carried further towards Hurtmore. Thus it preserves the rustic beauties of one of the most picturesque valleys in Surrey. These were useful

[1] See p. 221.

purchases, but none of them supplied the school with what it wanted most, *i.e.*, playing-grounds on the level. This need had been sorely felt ever since the school attained its present numbers. At last, in 1884, an opportunity occurred of acquiring the field of over ten acres now known as Under Green. This was the property of the trustees of Tottenham School. Dr. Haig Brown received early notice of the land being for sale, and upon his advice the Governing Body promptly purchased it. One more notable addition to the school grounds remains to be mentioned. This is the eight-acre field known as Lessington, which is a continuation of Under Green to the east, and runs along the north side of the school. Its acquisition was of vital importance. The field looked like a piece carved out of the school land. Attempts had been made to buy it a good many years earlier, but a fancy price was asked. In 1897 an unexpected opportunity arose of buying it at a not unreasonable figure. The Governing Body felt unable to do anything, but the Pavilion Committee came to the rescue, and acquired the field for £5,000. Legally it still belongs to this body; practically it is a portion of the grounds of the school.

With Lessington there was an opportunity of purchasing at a low price the large field of about fourteen acres on the other side of the Northbrook Road. Unfortunately the Pavilion Committee had come to the end of its resources, and the Governing Body considered that the road was the natural boundary of the school estate on this side, and that the land already acquired was sufficient for all school requirements.

After all these extensions of its grounds it is difficult to imagine how the school existed within the narrow boundaries of fifteen years ago. The present Carthusian can perhaps realize the old state of things if the next time that he goes to Under Green or Lessington he notices the stone wall bearing at one end the inscription, "This wall belongs to Charterhouse." Up to 1884 this was the northern boundary of the school estate, and it was continued to the west as far as Northbrook by a thick belt

UNDER GREEN.

of trees, of which The Wilderness is a remnant. What is now Under Green was then under cultivation and shut off by a high bank and a hedge from the avenue leading into the Northbrook Road. Lessington also was separated from this avenue by a high hedge. On the north side of this hedge were a number of corrugated iron buildings belonging to a farm, and in the corner opposite the present lodge a large, very ugly, very substantial stone house. The hedge and all these buildings were swept away when the Pavilion Committee purchased the field. The

house itself has been re-erected in the neighbourhood. A trace of the hedge still exists. If a cricket ball is hit from Under Green over the line where the hedge used to be on to Lessington, the hit still counts as a "boundary," as it used to count, though now there is no reason whatever why hits into Lessington should not be run out.

The avenue of chestnut trees between Under Green and Lessington was planted on the Prince of Wales' Birthday in 1874. The planting was the occasion of a remarkable ceremony; the school fell in as for battalion drill, and the masters, members of the Sixth Form and of the cricket and football elevens, and the matrons, each planted a tree. The slow growth of this avenue has been attributed to the nature of the soil, but those who were present at the ceremony of planting know better. There is a curse upon the trees, the curse of the forester who supplied them; he expected to find a silver coin placed at the root of every tree, but could not find one; he had never heard before of trees being planted in this way, and predicted that they would come to no good. However they have at last begun to grow. There is a rational explanation of their slow growth. The soil of all the school estate is a very light sand, the greensand of the geologist. At a varying depth below the surface lies a hard layer of stone called "the pot." Unless it is thoroughly broken up this pot prevents trees from attaining any great stature, for their roots cannot get through. Probably the pot was not broken up under these chestnuts.

The light Bargate stone, of which the school is built chiefly came from the site of the fives and lawn-tennis courts. A good deal of irregular planting has been done on the estate from time to time, mostly of firs and evergreens. But until 1903 few English forest trees were planted, except the chestnuts in Prince of Wales' Avenue, a few poplars by the racket courts, a row of limes on the south side of Lessington, and another of beeches on the north side. In 1903 limes were planted by terrace, and a number of limes, oaks and chestnuts round the edge of green to take the place of old ones now dying off. While the ground on the Promontory was being prepared for oaks, a Saunderite, I. H. N. Evans, discovered traces of pottery; further search revealed five cinerary urns and some pottery of the Roman period. These remains are now placed in the Museum. The coppice itself consists of oaks and hazels, and abounds in wild flowers of all sorts. It is the haunt of countless birds, and in April rings with nightingales. Here sportsmen used to pick up a few rabbits and stray pheasants. But as it is wished that wild birds should find an undisturbed home within its precincts, shooting is now prohibited in the coppice.

From a photograph by S. G. D. Knight.

A LODGE.

CHAPTER III

CHARTERHOUSE FROM 1872 TO 1904

ON Waterloo Day 1872 the school mustered at Godalming with 150 boys and 10 masters. Of the 150 boys 117 migrated from old Charterhouse; there had been 147 there during the previous quarter, of whom 30, chiefly dayboys, were transferred to Merchant Taylors' School or elsewhere. The numbers went up by leaps and bounds; by the next summer there were 244 boys, a year later 333, and 500 in Oration quarter 1876. For a long time this number was the complement of the school; recently it was raised to a nominal 550, which number is usually exceeded by 10 or 15. There were 10 masters in 1872, 28 in 1876, now there are 36.

In 1872 Charterhouse was very different from what it is at present. Godalming then possessed two railway stations, "the Old" and "the New," for passenger

traffic. The Old Station (in the Guildford Road) is now used only as a goods depôt. Passengers for the school alighting at the "New" drove through the town and came up by the "Old" station. For foot-passengers there was a path leading past the church over the Boarden Bridge, to "The Charterhouse Arms" and Sandy Lane, which was often flooded in winter. And the South Eastern Railway then had a snare into which many fell. Shalford Station was called "Shalford for Godalming," and people often alighted there to find themselves in a village without a cab, and three miles from Godalming. "The Charterhouse Arms," which had sprung up to meet the requirements of the workpeople, was the only building between the railway and the school. Sandy Lane was little more than a bridle-path, enlarged by the carts which had carried the building materials up the hill. There is still extant an excellent photograph of the hill, taken from a point near the church, before the school was built.

The houses were not yet quite ready for the new-comers. The outside fabric indeed of the three block-houses and the Library (or Big School as it was then called) was complete; not so the interiors. For instance in Verites—and the other two houses were in much the same state—there were no tables, chairs, cupboards, nor gas. Beds, jugs, and basins arrived at about the same time as the boys. There were no doors to the cubicles, and a blacksmith's forge was working all night in the Verite lower dormitory. The books had been brought down from old Charterhouse in loads

together; those of the boys were piled in the houses, those of the house libraries were pitched into the present Armoury—they filled it some eight feet deep—and there they lay for months till they could be sorted out. Light was given by candles stuck into ginger-beer bottles. When the gas was laid on it had a way of suddenly going out altogether; indeed the gas was so great a trouble to the school that after a few years a small company of masters combined to erect gas works on the school grounds, and so get rid of the troubles with the Godalming Gas Company. The works were erected near the site of the present racket courts. The gas was excellent, and all went well for a short time. Then a neighbour brought an action against the company for nuisance; an injunction was obtained, and the works were closed, to the heavy loss of the shareholders and the detriment of the school.

In 1872 the buildings swarmed with earwigs and rats; to get rid of the rats boys were allowed to keep ferrets in the houses. The cricket ground had been laid and turfed, but was hardly fit for play. On the promontory was a gigantic pile of roots stubbed up from Green; cottagers were allowed to take away all they liked for firewood, still a great mass remained. This was set on fire in the autumn, and it burned for some ten days. The present big football ground, then called Under Green, was a wild tangle of gorse, yellow broom, and viper's bugloss.

The school appeared to consist of new boys, no one knew his way anywhere. A good deal of time was spent in bathing, as it was a fine hot summer. There

was no proper bathing place; bathers entered the water anywhere between Godalming and Easing; most boys bathed before first school, and as often as they liked afterwards, for there were no restrictions upon bathing. Few could swim. In London it had been the custom to give the Upper School leave in the summer to visit various swimming baths, but for the last few years this leave had been withdrawn. It was in this first summer quarter that a small monitor had just managed to swim into the Bell Hole—its depth was not known at the time—when his strength gave out. Twice he sank, but on coming up for the third time he fortunately recollected his monitorial privileges and shouted "Fag," a happy thought which probably saved his life, for fags came and promptly rescued him.

Boys were allowed to visit Godalming at any time, and as there was no tuck-shop on the hill, they visited it in crowds. The usual way was by a footpath, long since blocked, which descended from the corner of the promontory.

The day began with prayers in big school. The monitor of the week sat by the south-west door, and the masters at the east end, underneath a sort of canopy which had been brought down from London. At the end of afternoon school all forms reassembled in big school, and waited for the head master to come in and dismiss them one by one.

Chapel was not built. On Sunday mornings the school attended service at Shackleford Church, which is about two miles distant from Charterhouse. This

led to the abolition of Sunday morning school. This school used to last from 10 to 10.30. For its abolition present and future Carthusians should feel grateful to their predecessors who tramped to Shackleford Church and back every Sunday morning. Evening service was held in the old big school. The choir sat by the west door, the rest of the boys took their places by forms; the sermons were delivered from the Orator's Pulpit, which was placed in the north-west corner of the room.

The improvements which twenty-seven years have witnessed in the outer fabric of the school have had their counterpart in its tone and ways of life.

First of all some respect for work has been inculcated. It would be exaggeration to say that in Charterhouse or any other English school intellectual pursuits and tastes are held in the same estimation as athletics and games, which naturally appeal much more strongly to the average boy. The boy who excels his companions in athletics is a much greater hero in their estimation than the scholar who has won every college and school distinction open to him. But something has been gained if intellectual pursuits are regarded with tolerance. In 1872, and during the last years at old Charterhouse, to work was almost a crime. Boys who won their way into Gownboys by merit and not by nomination were subjected to every kind of annoyance, and in new Charterhouse at first any boy who worked was not much better treated. Some improvement of public feeling in this respect was one of the first reforms. The authorities made it quite

clear to even the dullest that persecution of a new or young boy, merely because "he got up in Form," would meet with no mercy, and that if the worker were molested, the school would soon dispense with the presence of those who molested him. Tolerance for the worker was thus secured, and in course of time some respect for him has been acquired.

The grosser forms of bullying have been suppressed, or have died out. Not that bullying has entirely disappeared; no one who has any experience of a large school, where some are weak and some are strong, could expect that. Wherever boys are collected together, or vigilance is temporarily relaxed, there is a danger of bullying. But the measures, direct and indirect, which have been taken to prevent it, and the stern punishment it has received when not prevented but detected, have had a very salutary effect. The new boy has no longer to anticipate a series of torments; probably his worst annoyance is having to tell his name to all inquirers.

Next, a number of barbarous customs have disappeared, such as legalized fighting and "Lemon Peel Fight." Fighting was once a recognized institution of the school. The combatants asked leave to fight from the school monitor of the week. They came before him and explained their *casus belli*. They seldom gave their real reason, but a plausible story was drawn up for them by their friends and backers. If the school monitor thought the combatants fairly matched, he gave them leave to fight, fixed the time and place, kept the ring, and stopped proceedings

when he considered they had gone far enough. Such a fight was fully legal. But with a more civilized public opinion, and the vents for energy afforded by the organized game system, fights have almost ceased; at any rate, what fights there are now are vulgar brawls, not legally recognized, and punished if detected.

The history of Lemon Peel Fight is as follows. On Shrove Tuesday, according to a custom dating from 1850 or probably earlier, every boy used to receive half a lemon with his pancake at dinner. This he reserved to be used as a missile in the fight which was to take place directly afterwards. At old Charterhouse Gownboys used to stand against the rest of the school, and the fight consisted in each side pelting the other with the half lemons. It lasted for fifteen or twenty minutes, and was begun and ended by a house bell being rung. During these twenty minutes a good many bruises and black eyes could be received, for combatants fought at quite close quarters; and unpopular monitors were sometimes badly damaged. At new Charterhouse the sides were at first Old Charterhouse *v.* New. In 1877 they were changed again to Out-houses *v.* The Rest. This was the last fight. Grave abuses had crept in. The lemons were no longer simple lemons, but a sort of bomb-shell, loaded with pebbles or ink, and several boys were badly hurt. So the Sixth Form in 1878 "totally abolished Lemon Peel as a barbarous and obsolete practice." It required a strong Sixth Form to do this, for the fight was popular, and their action is one of the best things that the school has done for itself. Its abolition differs

from the abolition of fighting: the latter became obsolete through the action of public opinion; "Lemon Peel" was abolished by an ukase almost in defiance of public opinion.

Even Lemon Peel Fight was not so barbarous as the older custom of "pulling out,"[1] which Mozley describes in his Reminiscences. Pulling out took place on Good Fridays. A line was marked from a corner of green to cloisters. On one side of this line stood the first and second forms, *i.e.*, the Uppers, on the other side of it the Unders. The Unders had the right of calling on any unpopular Upper to run the gauntlet between two rows of Unders from cloister doors to a point near the chapel. They armed themselves with implements of all kinds, such as sticks or stones fastened into stockings, with which to inflict punishment upon the Uppers. The latter naturally resisted: hence there were fierce fights and dangerous rushes. During the pulling out of 1824 a little fellow called Howard, a younger son of the Earl of Suffolk, was entangled in one of these rushes, dragged along the ground for some distance, with a mass of boys upon him, and received injuries from which he died soon after. Mozley thinks that this was the end of pulling out, and says that the custom was as old as the school.

Next, the monitorial system was slowly transformed. At old Charterhouse monitors had unlimited powers; they could make the lives of fags a burden to them if they liked, and often they did. They were seldom interfered with by any master; for instance, the visit

[1] See Appendix B.

of a house master to "banco" was intensely resented; there was a "boule" (βουλή) once in the Sixth Form of 1872 as to what a monitor should do who was thus insulted. Should he at once put his cap on, and take no notice of the master? or would it be more dignified to walk straight out of the room?

Changes in the powers of the monitors soon came. First of all the head master gave them to understand that their power was not absolute, that the monitorial system did not mean legalized brutality, and he stopped the more atrocious forms of punishment, such as "swingers" and "boners." The rapid increase of numbers also weakened their power, for the number of boys eligible as monitors remained for some time much what it had been at old Charterhouse, while the number of boys in the school was trebled, and new houses were opened in quick succession. Hence there were not monitors enough to maintain monitorial discipline, which thus received a shock from which it has never wholly recovered.

Monitorial powers were placed upon their present basis after an incident in 1874. The monitors of a certain house had thrashed all Under Long Room for an offence the perpetrators of which would not "show themselves up." This happened just after the "tunding" affair at Winchester. A victim complained to his father, and the school was threatened with a correspondence in the newspapers. The upshot of the affair was that the following code was issued, which has remained in force ever since, and works very satisfactorily.

CHARTERHOUSE.

ON MONITORIAL DISCIPLINE.

I.

ONLY the Head Monitor of the School, and the Head Monitors of the several boarding-houses, may inflict corporal punishment. The boys liable to such punishment are those who are below the Upper Fifth Form.

II.

Corporal punishment is not to be inflicted without the deliberate sanction of all the School Monitors, or of all the Monitors of the House to which the offending boy belongs, and is limited to those cases which in their joint opinion render such punishment absolutely necessary. The punishment must be inflicted by the Head Monitor, but not unless all the Monitors of the School or House (according to the circumstances) be present.

III.

No instrument of punishment is to be used except that which is sanctioned by the Head Master; and in the exercising of this right of punishing, the Monitors must remember that they are bound to use very great care and moderation, and that they are responsible for any injury arising from excessive punishment.

IV.

In a case of personal affront, punishment is not to be inflicted by the Head Monitor, if the affront has been offered to him, but by the Monitor next in seniority.

V.

Before the infliction of punishment, the Monitor is bound to offer to the offending boy an option of appeal to the Master of the House to which he belongs, or to the Head Master.

The instrument of punishment sanctioned has been, since the issue of this notice, a single-stick of the

usual pattern. School opinion is strongly against the right of appeal being employed.

The chief duties of a monitor now are to keep banco, and to see that order is preserved in the cubicles, and in his house generally. Banco is the time from 7.30 to 8.55 every week-day evening except Saturday, and from 8.15 to 8.55 on Sundays, when the Under School sit in Long Room and prepare their work for the next day. The keeping of banco is a fine exercise in discipline for the monitor, and a very convenient arrangement for the house master. It is a tradition that a monitor helps every Under School boy with his work during banco if he can. Not long ago a small boy was overheard describing the aid he received from a monitor in banco. "His verses," he said, "are all right; but his Latin ex. is so bad that I have to do my own."

The position of fags too has greatly improved during the period under discussion. The rigour of the older *régime* was softened from the time when the school moved into the country. Thus at old Charterhouse fags had to call monitors at 6.45, and every five minutes afterwards until their majesties were pleased to arise—at about 7.15. A monitor who was wakeful would check the punctuality of each call, and "swinge" a fag who was the least late. Meanwhile "hot water fags," or "basinites," were forced to attend, and have hot water and towels ready for the monitors when they descended to wash in cocks. One of these towels, dipped in water, was an excellent instrument for the correction of any neglectful fag. This early

fagging came to an end when the new system of cubicles began.

After first school at old Charterhouse there also was toast to be done, eggs and bacon to be cooked, and in the evening there was more cooking of the same kind; this cooking, except the making of toast, disappeared with the institution of home-bills. A reminiscence of the humorous side of this fagging remains in an old notice:

"On Monday next, April 6th, at 7 p.m., a toast exam. will be held in Hall. The toast to be made between 6 and 7 p.m.

"Plain Toast—1st Prize, 2 pots of marmalade.
2nd „ 1 pot of jam.

"Fancy Toast (Splits, Frittered or Buttered Toasts)—
1st Prize, 2 pots of marmalade.
2nd „ 1 pot of jam.

"No fag who has not an Upper will be allowed to compete."

Fags had to fag in reality at cricket; they got "cocked up" if they cut, and they got "cocked up" if they missed a catch or muffed a ball. A stump was always handy. Now only few fags condescend to field out at all, and those who do stand about in a listless way, often with their backs to the batsman. Again, in winter there used to be football fagging, which all had to attend; "runabout" was then called "compulsory." This has disappeared with the extended football organization.

Fags cleaned out studies as inefficiently then as they do now. But the modern fag has one burden to endure of which the last generation knew nothing, "hall fagging." About sixteen of the lowest boys

in a house are told off for this duty. They have to attend in hall, usually four at a time, and carry out orders, while the monitors have breakfast and tea. There was no need for this duty at old Charterhouse, for fags were always at hand. But at new Charterhouse this was not always the case; they were often playing football or cricket, or sitting in the library. So monitors arranged the system of hall-fagging. During the last few years it has become usual to send into hall fags who have offended against monitorial discipline, have been talkative in banco, or noisy in the cubicles. When such culprits are available the regular fags gain exemption, and the system works very well indeed.

A STUDY.

Two fags in every house are Under Librarians (U. L.'s); their duties are to keep the books in order, and register them when given out. They are exempt from fagging when there are other fags about, and they usually receive a certain remuneration for their ser-

vices. There is also a "cup fag," who has to place the challenge cups, should the house have any, in their cases every morning, and remove them to a safe place every night; he has also to keep them clean, and for neglect of any of these duties, he is fined; he is paid for his services every quarter, and enjoys the same exemption from fagging as the U. L.'s. The highest boy in the Upper Fourth is head fag, and has to arrange the hall-fagging for each week; he too need not fag if any other fags are available. A new boy is given a fortnight's grace before his fagging begins. A boy obtains exemption when he reaches the Remove, provided that he has been one year in the school. But a new boy, even if placed in the Remove (few are so placed but junior scholars), does a quarter's fagging. Two or three fags are attached to every monitor, to make his rounds of toast and clean out his study. When the monitor leaves he gives them each a fag-book, which now usually means not a book, but a bat or a racket. A few years ago any monitor could employ any fag; recently it has become understood that none but a school monitor can employ boys not in his own house.

The rigid rule which once divided monitors and the Upper School from the rest has also been softened by the present system of games. Formerly the Upper School had their own cricket club, and played by themselves, and the Under School had theirs. Now a monitor plays cricket or football with anyone in his house. Of late years a new functionary has come into existence, "The Head of Under Long Room"; he is

supposed to be more or less in control of the Under School, to maintain order in Long Room during the absence of monitors, and to organize the fagging, from which he is himself relieved as a recompense for his trouble. And one rank has vanished, that of "The Upper"; Uppers used to have the privilege of fagging, but had no monitorial duties; their names were denoted by asterisks in the school lists.

Again, the relations between boys and masters have changed in this as in all other schools. The old theory was that the master's duty ended when he left his class-room. It is not meant that this was the view taken by all masters, for there is a monument in the old chapel which speaks of one as "Studiorum magister, particeps ludorum," and during the last few years at old Charterhouse more than one master showed a genial sympathy with and interest in the various occupations of the boys. Still the traditional view was that the boys managed all out-of-school occupations themselves; thus in one of the earliest numbers of "The Carthusian" a writer expresses a hope that no interference on the part of masters with these occupations will ever be permitted. But gradually the school began to understand that its pursuits had something to gain from guidance and suggestion, as distinguished from patronage and interference; and the masters began to feel that it was better for them too in many ways to identify themselves with all that the school cared for.

Yet another point of contrast between the present and the past is in the employment of leisure hours.

In 1872, when there was not room for all boys to play cricket and football, a number of subsidiary pursuits such as the rifle corps, boating, music, lawn tennis, the Debating Society, the Science and Art Society, sprang up and flourished, so that there was the widest possible range of amusements. But now it seems to be considered that cricket and football, especially cricket, are so much more beneficial than any other pursuits that all others must give way to them. Be this as it may, all agree that a boy's leisure hours must be mapped out for him somehow. Not that games are ever made compulsory by the school regulations, but it is generally understood that everyone is expected to play some game every day or nearly every day. Thus the monitors in some houses keep a register of "Points," *i.e.*, a record of what game a boy plays every afternoon. Also it is arranged that there should, if possible be something for boys to do after locking-in. There are drills, band lessons, chess tournaments, natural history lectures, and on Saturday evenings the entertainments. All these are good in their way, and prevent a great deal of time being wasted, for the average boy is too indolent or too unenterprising to devise sensible ways of spending his leisure. But for the boy of independent and original tastes it is another matter. His command of leisure time is gone. To take one instance; on Saturday evenings he once could read any standard works he liked; there was a reasonable supply of them always accessible in his House Library. But now they are all placed in the General Library, and this is closed during the evenings.

Again, he had opportunities of attending library meetings, debates, or Shakespeare readings on Saturday evenings. But now he probably goes to the entertainment, and when that is over it is usually time to go to bed. However, such is the system more or less adopted in most public schools. It has not been in vogue long enough for its effects on the public schoolman's after career to be fully realized. But there does appear a distinct danger of public schools becoming more and more what they are sometimes said to be, "the home of the commonplace." Hitherto their tradition has been to encourage manliness, self-reliance, independence, and a high sense of duty; the monitorial system taught all first how to obey, and afterwards how to command, while the unrestricted life fostered originality and self-reliance. What will be the results of the present method, time must show.

Such are some of the changes which can be traced in the recent history of the school. Much of the humanizing process is due to the stern yet fatherly rule of Dr. Haig Brown; much too, and no Carthusian would wish that the debt should pass unacknowledged, to the influence of Mrs. Haig Brown. This has been so well and happily described in a "Greyfriar" article that the whole passage had better be given. "How many gentle and grateful thoughts will gather round this picture for years to come! The kindness which was always on the search for an opportunity, the intense and unwearied sympathy with all our interests, the word of encouragement in trouble or disappointment, the warm congratulation in joy or

success, the friendly greeting on green or terrace, the flowers by our bedside when we were sick or wounded, the trophies decked in appropriate colours which greeted our athletic victories, the warm recognition when we returned to the scenes of our boyhood, the astonishing memory which recalled our names and faces and incidents of the past, the letters which followed us to distant lands, the cards of Christmas greeting, the telegrams which told us of Carthusian successes—all these things, yes, and many things better and brighter still, play around our recollections of the mother of all Carthusians."

It is sometimes said that there has also been a change in the feeling with which the Carthusian regards his school. An almost fanatical devotion to Charterhouse is shown in the pages of Thackeray; perhaps his writings had a good deal to do with its creation, and in a small school, such as Charterhouse was from 1830 to 1872, the sentiment of comradeship naturally is more intense. Now this traditional loyalty towards the school suffered a severe shock at the migration. Many of those who had recently left the school looked upon its removal with suspicion. "We don't like the idea of the move," said a young Gownboy in giving evidence before the Public Schools Parliamentary inquiry, "because we don't think the place will be so well got up in the country." And the older generation considered criticism of the school as disloyalty, and took little interest in "the new place," as they called it. Their judgment, as Bishop Thirlwall said, led them to approve of the change of

site, for out of four hundred who replied in 1865 to a circular letter inquiring their opinions on the contemplated removal, nearly all were in favour of it. But their feelings did not go with their judgment. They did not send their sons to "the new place"; perhaps the abolition of patronage may also have influenced them to some extent. Expressions of this feeling in after-dinner speeches at Founder's Day seem to have led to a little temporary retaliation. With the mass of abuses which had to be swept away, some harmless customs disappeared. It was a pity that the Founder's Prayer should have been dropped, the orator's pulpit sent to a lumber room, the old boards containing the names of the orators and gold medallists hidden away. But time soon healed the feud. The Founder's Prayer has been restored to its place in the service, and the boards have recently found an honourable place in the Hall. In 1881 began the annual visits of a portion of the choir to old Charterhouse on Founder's Day. They sit in the old Gownboys' seats and sing the service; they dine in old Brooke Hall, and afterwards appear in the gallery of the Great Hall to sing grace and glees. "The Greyfriar" renders the modern Carthusian familiar with all the picturesque nooks of the ancient school and hospital.

Meanwhile new Charterhouse has been constantly weaving fresh associations for itself; the remembrances of school friendships and school life, which cluster round the buildings, the neighbourhood, the chapel with its services. And the bond which binds Carthusians to their school binds them to each other wherever they

may meet. Founder's Day is celebrated in India, Ceylon, Gibraltar, Malta, Africa, every year. There are the annual or triennial dinners of Oxford, Cambridge, and Northern Old Carthusians. Nor is the tie between Carthusians shown merely by their dining together. The Old Carthusian Cricket and Football Club, has a roll of 3,000 members, and over 100 new ones join every year; it sends out every September a complete list of members, with their addresses, houses, and dates of leaving the school. Quite lately Old Carthusians in India, Ceylon, and Burma have started an organization of their own, of which the primary object is to keep up the bond between old schoolfellows. In 1901 the Deo Dante Dedi Lodge of Freemasons was founded, which now contains seventy members.

It is generally found that an ancient school has collected a long list of expressions peculiar to itself. The Carthusian list is a meagre one. Of the terms in use at old Charterhouse, the following have vanished with the objects they denoted: "beavor"[1]—a piece of bread which you could get from the buttery in the morning; "basinites"—fags who prepared basins for the use of the monitors; "boners," "rabbiters"—obsolete kinds of monitorial punishments. Other terms which have become obsolete are "heifer"—a char-

[1] Murray's Dictionary shows that this word, notwithstanding its etymology, denoted, as a rule, a small repast of bread and cheese taken between meals. Halliwell defines it as "a snack of harvestmen and labourers." Bulwer (1650) writes of "Bevers or afternoons Nuncians." There are many variations in its spelling.

woman; "jibs"—prayers; "pie-jaw"—a pious admonition; "Middle briars," the name given to a recess in the middle of cloisters, where eleven-meetings used to be holden, and now denoting the place in cloisters where the names are carved, is becoming obsolete. Other names are: "cocks,"[1] "Hall," "Upper and Under Long Room," "Writing School" (explained elsewhere), "Green" and "Under Green," "Wilderness," "Brooke Hall." "Under Green" used to mean the present big or match football ground; now it means the Unders' cricket ground. (It is proposed to call the new Maniac ground by its side "Middle Green.") There is no such term as "Upper Green"; the cricket ground is "Green" without any adjective. There was a "Wilderness" at old Charterhouse before Thomas Sutton bought the estate. Now the name is given to the belt of trees to the south of "Under Green."

The term "Brooke Hall" cannot be explained without a digression. In the seventeenth century schoolmasters had to be careful of their politics. Thus Master Robert Brooke, the fourth of the "schoolmasters," is said to have refused to sign the Solemn League and Covenant, and to have flogged some of his boys for Parliamentary proclivities. As previously stated, he was ejected from his office in 1643. At the Restoration, though not fully restored, he was given "two chambers in cloisters and a pension of £30 a

[1] Early in this century a leaden trough, into which six taps discharged water, was fixed in a corner of Writing School, behind a partition which was constructed to hold Gownboys Library. These taps suggested the term "cocks." Formerly Gownboys washed at the Pump.

year." After his death these two chambers were knocked into one, and became "Brooke Hall." This room was used as a common room by the officers of Charterhouse until the migration, and the masters' common room at Godalming adopted the old name. Modern Carthusians know Brooke Hall best as the place to which impositions must be taken.

The old names of the three school "quarters" are "Long," "Cricket," "Oration" Quarter; and these still last, though "Long" Quarter is now the shortest of the three, and the Oration has been abolished. "Summer Quarter" was once the name for "Cricket Quarter." The term "Banco"[1] was suggested by H. W. Phillott, afterwards Canon of Hereford, to describe the time during which the Under School prepare their work under the charge of a monitor, in 1832 or a little later. "Calling over," or "call over," is an old word.

To stay out of school is "to stop out." To "box" a book is an expression probably peculiar to the school. If a member of a House Library Committee finds a library book lying about, he calls out the name of the book three times at the top of his voice, and adds "boxed": *e.g.*, "Pickwick, Pickwick, Pickwick—boxed." The boy who has taken out the book thus "boxed" is fined sixpence. But he saves the fine if he shouts "Mine" before the word "boxed" is uttered. Other old words are "hee"[2]—cake; "boule"—a conversation in which anyone may join; "privee"—a private one; "totherun"—private school; "tolly"—a candle; "tosh"—a bath; "tuck-parcel"—hamper,

[1] See p. 84. [2] See Appendix.

but this is dropping out of use; "hasher"—a football sweater.

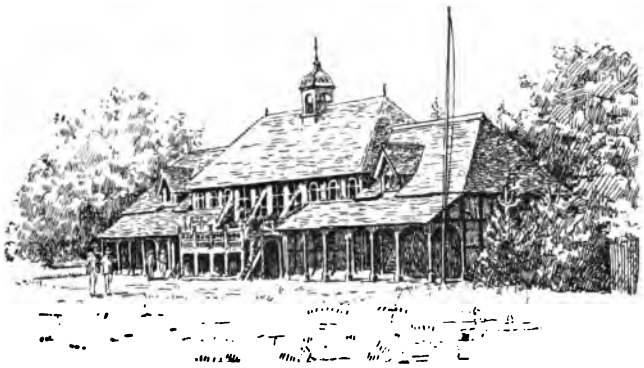
Perhaps the most useful of all the old Charterhouse expressions is "post te." Its original meaning may be shown by an example. "Post te math. ex." means, "Will you have the kindness to permit me to glance over your mathematical exercise?" Or one can give a post te of anything, *e.g.*, to give a friend post te of a book is to give him the right of its perusal when you have done with it. Finally, the word is used in a subtle and sarcastic sense, *e.g.*, you might say to anyone of whose hat or companion you did not approve, "Post te hat," or "Post te chum."

No recent contributions to the Charterhouse vocabulary show much originality or invention. There are the words "outhouses," "blockhouses," "crown," "adsum," "extra," "home-bill," "a Stedman promo." "Crown" is the school tuckshop. The explanation of this word, like that of Brooke Hall, requires a short digression. At old Charterhouse the word "CROWN," with a sort of coronet above it, was painted in large white letters on a wall near the racket courts. "Crown" denoted "Crown Inn," an imaginary end of a coaching journey. Here was the goal for hoop races, a regular game one hundred years ago, as it seems to have been at Eton when Gray wrote in his Ode:

> "To chase the rolling circle's speed,
> Or urge the flying ball."

When the inn was pulled down, Lord Ellenborough, then a boy in the school, painted a crown on a wall near the place where the inn had stood. Years after

on his return from India, being touched to find his boyish work still in existence, he expressed a hope that it might never be allowed to vanish; so it has been painted again from time to time, and Merchant Taylors still keep it fresh. This "crown" was not near the tuckshop, which was a grimy cellar under the old school, with the face of a disused clock for a sign-board, and the superscription "*No Tick Here.*" But



THE PAVILION, OR "CROWN."

it was thought fit that the memory of this old word should be kept up somehow and somewhere at the new school, so a large theatrical-looking crown was suspended, like a tavern sign, outside the school tuck-shop in the pavilion; in this way the name and memory of this bit of antiquity are preserved.

"Adsum" is the name of a new institution which will be described below; there was no occasion for it when the school was in London, and none could pass beyond the school precincts. Colonel Newcome must

have answered "adsum" at prayers only. "Homebill" also will be explained below, under the head of expenses. "Extra" means extra school. A "Stedman" is an unexpected and probably undeserved promotion, so called because the first intelligence of it is conveyed in the lists printed by Mr. R. B. Stedman.

Next come a number of slang words and vulgarisms, which may or may not be peculiar to the school, but are on their way to be considered so. The carpenter's shop is the "fug shop"; a new boy is a "new bug"; a penny bun is a "stodger"; to hustle is to "mob up," or "barge," or "brick"; to work is to "hash"; a new boy who has not learnt his duty to his superiors and seniors is "festive." Irregular forms of football are "runabout" (this was once called "compulsory"), "puntabout," "shootabout"; in cricket the hitting up of catches is "tonkabout," which is said to be a Bodeite term. Plum-pudding is sometimes called "she" on the analogy of "hee." Clothes worn at the Exeat are "sportings." The termination "agger" is tacked on to many words, as "combinaggers," a combination suit of pyjamas. This, and the similar termination "er" (as in "footer"), is not a peculiarity of this school.

There is a strong tendency to economy of language, the Carthusians "dock the minor parts of speech," and talk of Hall and Library, not *the* Hall, *the* Library. They abbreviate everything; they talk of "the five" and "the quarter," not the five bell and the quarter bell; Robinites not Robinsonites, and this abbreviation is officially recognized. Old Carthusians are "O. C.'s," and there is a dreadful variation, "Old Cars.," but this

is justly considered a vulgarism. The ends of words are often omitted, as in con., vocab., math. ex., impo., musee, promo., degra., superann., enterta., ex. (*i.e.*, exeat, not extra); squash becomes squo., as in squo. court, squo. ball, squo. hat; battalion drill was "battal." The Library is "Lib." and a collection of Library books is "Lib. Coll." It is bad form to use the words "chap," "grub"; a little time ago it was very bad form to use the word "sports" and "sports day," instead of athletics.

School Dress.

At old Charterhouse Gownboys, whatever their size, wore black Eton jackets, black trousers, shoes called "gowsers," and gowns. All these were provided by the Foundation, but waistcoats were not. Gownboys in the Upper School, when in school and on Sundays, wore, with their gowns, "trenchers," or "mortar-boards," as they are called elsewhere. Lower Gownboys and the rest of the school wore blue flannel caps, if they wore any. The distinctive Gownboy garb was abolished in 1872. The only "colours" at that time were the pink of the cricket eleven, adopted in 1849, and the familiar blue and red of the football eleven, which dates from 1861.

House and other colours are new, and in these there have been several changes. Thus Pageites appeared at first with a pink ribbon; but this was withdrawn in deference to the susceptibilities of the cricket eleven. Buissonites, now called Bodeites, used to wear a piping of red and blue in parallel lines on their

caps. This was abandoned for the present old gold colour when the house passed into new hands and assumed a new name. The Uskite cap, a startling red, vanished with the house. The old brown Weekite cap, perhaps the most hateful one ever seen, disappeared on Athletic Day 1897. The old Maniac cap was a blaze of Union Jacks; the present one is quite sombre in comparison with it. The other eleven and the house-club colours have not been altered since their adoption. The racket cap and blazer came later, then followed the shooting eight cap and ribbon, and last of all the boxing colours, which are, not inappropriately, claret and white.

In 1872 caps had come into general use. There is a letter in one of the early numbers of "The Carthusian" which deplores the innovation. The writer, a very old Carthusian, speaks with enthusiasm of the thickness of his own skull, and fears that the wearing of caps will render the heads of the present generation weaker and more sensitive. At that time only the "great men" of the school wore their caps with the peak behind; now the opposite fashion prevails. But after a time caps of every kind were dropped, till their use was resumed in compliance with an order from headquarters. To wear a bowler hat within the school precincts is, and has always been, an offence against public feeling. A very great man, such as a cricket or football captain, may wear a straw hat all through the winter, if only the hat is old and shabby, and the greater the wearer the more shocking may be his "straw." In the summer the squash or

"straw" hat was widely adopted. In 1886 nearly all the school wore blue flannel blazers for cricket and other games; this good custom is almost universal, and such incongruous combinations as a black jacket and white flannels are very seldom seen. The question as to the right of wearing house sashes is still undecided. Most of the school wear blue sashes; not long ago none were worn. Some few years ago the Sixth Form began to wear white ties on Sundays; these are never to be seen now; the wearers were usually the honorary members of the Sixth Form, those whose names were "below the line" in the list. The football dress has been changed from time to time. In 1872 the eleven wore "hashers," *i.e.* tight-fitting sweaters with the colours running round them in horizontal lines, and white flannel trousers. The trousers soon were discarded for knickerbockers. It was not till 1883, and after years of agitation, that the rest of the school were allowed to wear knickerbockers. Apparently the restriction was due to the idea that the most sensible and comfortable dress should be the privilege of the few, just as white cricket boots are only worn by the elevens, while the rest of the school must wear shoes. Later knickerbockers were abbreviated into "shorts" or "cuts." New boys are still forbidden to have their knees bare. Football shirts were introduced in 1883, in place of "hashers."

To turn to ordinary dress. At present the Eton jacket is seldom worn. The Under School for the most part wear Eton collars. Upper School may wear what collars they fancy, with one restriction:

no boy is allowed to wear "stick ups" whatever may be his form, unless he has been in the school for one year; nor may he wear a buttonhole, nor carry a walking-stick. The wearing of a black jacket and waistcoat, and a black tie (excepting fancy waistcoats in the winter), is enforced by school regulations. As to how boys should be shod there is no agreement. Some masters insist upon black boots or shoes being worn in school, and regard wearing slippers as a misdemeanour; whether a decent pair of pumps are slippers or not is a question on which opinions differ. A boy had better ascertain the views of his form master early on this point. To wear great coats used to be thought effeminate. In 1872 they were locked up by the matrons in the "press-rooms," and never worn; now their use is encouraged.

The splendour of "Exeat" garb defies description. It is enough to say that the Carthusian's apparel then is as costly as his purse will buy, and that he calls it "sportings."

School Records.

Of school records the most important is the Register. This is a work of 594 pages, published in January, 1904. It contains a list of the names of all who have been in the school between June 18th, 1872, and the end of 1904, arranged by quarters of admission. The number of names is 4,321. Dates of birth and of leaving the school are given in all cases. The chief school academic and athletic distinctions are added, and, where ascertainable, a short account of everyone's

career after his leaving school. At the end are lists of all masters, of winners of school exhibitions and prizes, of all school representatives, the results of inter-school cricket and football matches, Ashburton Shield contests, and an alphabetical index. The whole of the first edition is now sold out. Other materials for the history of the school are: (i.) Parish's List of Carthusians; (ii.) School Lists; (iii.) Blue Books; (iv.) House Registers. The school lists are most valuable, but there is much to be desired in the early issues. The first one was published in June 1864. It contains only the surnames, without initials, of boys in the school, arranged in forms and houses. A list of masters was first printed in June 1868. In May 1873 capital letters denoting their houses were prefixed to boys' names. Initials were added in May 1879. Since September 1880 the names of new boys have been printed in italics. In September 1888 a list of those who left the school at the end of the preceding quarter was inserted for the first time. The Blue Books have been published every year since 1814, or perhaps earlier. They contain the Upper School examination papers of the year, and lists of the forms in order of merit, the names of scholars and prize-winners, and, since 1883, lists of distinctions won by Carthusians at the Universities and elsewhere. The House Registers are kept by the head monitors of the different houses. They are usually very accurate, and contain a vast amount of odd information. Take for instance the Verite Register. It gives the full name of every boy who has entered the house, the dates of his entering

and leaving the school; all details ascertainable of his subsequent career; a complete list of all school and university distinctions gained by Verites in work and games; a list of monitors, and members of the House Library Committee, Athletic Committee, Fire Brigade, and so on. Other houses have their registers arranged pretty much on the same plan. But some do not give the name of every boy who has entered the house. A curious mistake was made by one of the compilers of the Verite Register. In the old school registers the date of a boy's leaving the school was inserted after his name. Now the summer holidays used to be called "Bartlemytide," abbreviated into "Bart." This the compiler did not understand, but thought that "Bart." meant baronet, and that Verites was as flush of baronets as the American boarding-house in "Martin Chuzzlewit" of majors. The Old Carthusian Cricket and Football Club lists have been described elsewhere. But they do not go back very far; the first one which gave addresses is dated 1887.

Next in order come "The Carthusian" and other school magazines. The Sixth Form in 1872 decided that there should be a school paper with this title; the meeting at which this decision was taken was held during a French lesson in Saunderite Long Room. Since 1872 "The Carthusian" has been published nine times a year. Its columns contain lists of those leaving the school every quarter since 1882, a long time before this information was given by the school lists; accounts of matches of every kind, of alterations and improvements in buildings; obituary notices of

Carthusians, and other intelligence. The correspondence used to be a very interesting part of the paper; many school reforms have been thoroughly discussed in it. The paper was once better supported than it is now: but it still thrives and makes a fair profit. Part of this is now transferred to "The Greyfriar," which is described in the chapter on science and art. The irregular papers which have from time to time appeared in the school show the views held by its more lively and enterprising members, and seem to owe their origin to the dullness of "The Carthusian." The first of these was "The Verite Chronicle," which appeared in 1874, and ran for eight numbers. "We beg," says the editor in the first number, "to decline the straitlaced solemnity and decorum of an older and more influential cotemporary. Personal topics will hold a permanent position in our pages." They certainly did. The first three or four numbers were issued privately to Under Long Room; the price was 3*d.*, but "pets" got it gratis. "Pets" were a set of young ruffians in Under Long Room whom it was obviously the editor's interest to place on the free list. Presently, as it was hard to keep up this privacy, the price was doubled and the paper issued to all subscribers. It was a lively, clever magazine, and distinctly got the best of a controversy into which it lured "The Carthusian." Next came "The Charterhouse World," hailing from Lockites. Its object was "to provide a literary paper or lighter reading than 'The Carthusian.'" Subscribers were requested "not to publish the contents from obvious reasons." This paper was "hectographed,"

not printed, at least there is no printed copy of it to be found, and it lived from February 1880 to March 1881. "The Hittite" appeared in July 1896, and lasted for eight numbers, the last being that of April, 1903. Its aim, like that of its predecessors, was to be a little more lively than "The Carthusian," and so it was. All these papers lived upon personalities.

Other literary ventures are "A Vision of Hades" (1881) and "Charterhouse Lyrics" (1898). All these are useful to anyone who wants to learn the history of the school. Any Carthusian can keep a good record of his own school days if he will preserve and bind his school lists, blue books, "Carthusians," and "Greyfriars."

Several private collections of school documents have been formed; the best and completest are those belonging to Mrs. Haig Brown and Mr. Girdlestone. The latter is a library in itself: it contains practically every notice of the school and the doings of Carthusians which has appeared in print since 1872. It may be worth while to mention the piles of photographic albums which are stacked in the Library. Their value and interest would be greatly increased by the addition of names and dates; here is a chance for some antiquarian with leisure time.

A. F. Strickland.] [*Photo.*

THE NEW CLOISTER.

CHAPTER IV

SCHOOL LIFE IN 1904

To obtain a boy's admission into the school, his parent or guardian must fill in a form, of which copies can be obtained from the headmaster, and which runs as follows :

Name, in full, of the Boy proposed for admission ... ...
Time at which admission is desired ...
Date of Boy's birth ... ...
Name and Address of his last Schoolmaster ... ...
Name and Address of his Parent or next Friend ... ...

He should also name the house which he wishes his son to join. The application should be made at least three years before a boy enters the school, which is usually at the age of thirteen. When the time for his entrance into the school is coming, a boy will be called up for the Entrance Examination. The number of boys called up is generally greater than the number of vacancies, so that some candidates are rejected. The school now has joined the Common Entrance Examination Scheme, drawn up by the Head Masters' Conference and the Preparatory Schools' Association. Papers are set at the Public Schools themselves, and also at all Preparatory Schools recognized as centres. There is an entrance fee of five guineas on joining Charterhouse.

The new boy, like all others, must be in his house before 9 p.m. on the first evening of the quarter. But it is best for him to come early in the afternoon to look round the place. Little luggage gets from the station to the school till next morning, so boys bring in hand-bags the things they want for the first night. A new boy should buy a house cap at once, for hats are seldom worn within the school precincts.

The following morning is chiefly spent in getting things into their places. House prayers are at 9 a.m. Boys go to their class-rooms at 10.30, to order their books and hear what their work for the quarter is to be. There is a service in chapel at 11. New boys directly after this chapel have their voices tested for the choir. In the afternoon there is school,

Thursday's afternoon school; for the first day of a quarter, though a Friday, is for school purposes made a Thursday, to enable the choir to have some practice for the services of the next Sunday.

The ordinary day begins at 6.45, winter and summer. The bell rings in each house with more or less punctuality, but few Carthusians get up till past 7. In most houses boys are locked out of the cubicles at 7.15; toilets are completed in cocks or Long Rooms. A few years ago some Verites provided against the inconvenience of being locked out by fitting up a study as a lavatory. They cleared out their books—there were not many of them, and these chiefly translations—and refurnished it completely with washing and toilet apparatus.

A biscuit, popularly called "a dog-biscuit," and a glass of milk, or, in winter, coffee, may be had before chapel, but many have no time for it; for chapel is at 7.30, and rigid punctuality is a habit which crept in during Dr. Haig Brown's rule. The monitor of the week closes the door as the clock strikes, and service begins at once. Of 550 boys at least 100 arrive during the last two minutes, and the result is sometimes a desperate squash, for the door is narrow; but all get in somehow, though now and then a slipper remains outside, dropped in the fray. Boys should not come to chapel in slippers, but yet they do. Punishments for being late vary in different houses; in some there is a good chance of getting off free, in others the regular penalty is "an Iliad." Carthusians well know which is the shortest "Iliad" if they

know no more about the poem. The names of absentees are taken down by the masters who preside over the chapel blocks. Chapel is over in about a quarter of an hour, the boys stream out, and disperse to the different class-rooms for first school. This lasts nominally till 8.15, but its duration varies with circumstances. The Under School are always out by 8.30, for that is their breakfast hour, while the Upper School have the advantage of being in sometimes till nearly 9. A popular first school in the upper forms is a "rep;" for the moment a boy has said his "rep" out he goes. The master usually takes the boys as they come in, so there is a great rush from chapel to be in first. On Wednesdays and Thursdays first school is lengthened by the head master's calling over. This takes place in the Hall, for the Fifth, Under Fifth and Removes on Wednesdays, for the lower forms on Thursdays. The boys are called up form by form, and given their order according to their marks for the week. The idle or troublesome are then shown up to the head master. On the first calling over of the quarter each boy gives in his age, which is entered in the Red Book.

Those who want squash courts must get them allotted at 8.30, and then begins the Under School breakfast. This consists of bread and butter and tea, together with eggs, or eggs and bacon, ham, sausages, porridge, and the like. Until two years ago the house master provided only the bread and butter and tea; for other food, which was obtained from the butler, an extra charge was made, called "the Home-bill." This word should be recorded, for its meaning may be

forgotten. Under School breakfast is rather a rush, for a fag may have to get toast ready for a monitor at 9, if it is the season of fires, and he may be in for extra drill. This excellent but unappreciated institution consists of some fifteen minutes' healthy exercise in cloisters; it promotes an appetite, but sometimes the breakfast is gone before the drill is over. It is

A LONG ROOM BREAKFAST.

inflicted by masters or monitors for trifling offences. After his breakfast the Under School boy, if not engaged in fagging, goes to the Library and gets up his work for next school. A good deal of work is done during this hour, and usually on co-operative principles. This is the time too when the Godalming tradesmen come into the houses to sell their wares to those who have orders for them signed by house

masters. The Upper School breakfast at 9. In the summer they often bathe before breakfast. Second school begins at 9.30 for the Under School; the Upper School do not go in till 10 as a rule. But the half hour from 9.30 to 10 is sometimes seized upon by Fifth Form masters who by way of stimulating their forms "put on half-past nine till further notice."

Second school lasts from 9.30 to 12.30. There is an interval called "the quarter," for the Under School from 10.30 to 10.45, for the Upper School at varying times. Their "quarter" is sometimes half an hour. This time is usually spent in getting up "cons," again on the co-operative system. At 12.30 forms which have managed to satisfy their masters' requirements get out of school, and run-about in winter-time, or cricket nets or position drill in the summer, occupy most of the time till dinner. Books meanwhile are usually piled under a tree called "The Tree of Knowledge." Dinner is at 1.15 in winter, and 1.30 in summer. It is preceded and followed by a quaint, old-fashioned grace. This is usually read by the monitor of the week from an illuminated grace-board, and in most houses runs as follows:

SCHOLARS' GRACE.

Before Dinner.

LORD, bless to us these thy good creatures, which thy bounteous liberality hath provided for us, and mercifully grant that we, by them being healthfully nourished, may be better enabled to perform all things pleasing and acceptable in thy sight, through JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD. *Amen*

After Dinner.

WE render unto thee, O LORD, our most humble and hearty

thanks, for these, and all thy other mercies, especially for this present refreshment, which thy bounteous liberality hath provided for us; and mercifully grant, that we by them being healthfully nourished, may be better enabled to perform all things pleasing and acceptable in thy sight, through JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD. *Amen.*

There is no central hall for dinner; each house dines by itself. The "good creatures" mentioned in the grace are meat, vegetables, and pudding. Sometimes soup or cheese is substituted for the latter. Beer is provided, but seldom touched; some houses are absolutely teetotal. This disuse of beer might almost have been noticed amongst the changes of the last quarter of a century, for in 1872 almost everyone drank it. Beer used to be provided also for the football elevens after games and foreign matches, but the practice dropped fifteen years ago, and foreign elevens are now given tea instead. Many house masters provide lemonade at dinner; some let boys bring in their own.

In Summer quarter third school is from 2.30 to 4.30, and the time for games is between 4.30 and 6.30. In Long and Oration quarters games go on before school, which is then from 4 to 6. This arrangement insures that there is as much time spent out of doors as daylight permits. Between 6 and 6.30 is the time for music lessons, squad drills, private work, and many other things.

Under School tea is at 6.30 all the year round, with home-bills as at breakfast. In winter, the fags have toast to make for the Upper School tea at 7. It

is between 6.30 and 7.30, as a rule, that books can be taken out of the house libraries. At 7.30 banco begins for the Under School, as has been described under the head of monitors' duties; meanwhile the Upper School work in hall, or in their studies. At 8.55 banco ends; at 9 the house master comes in to prayers. The monitor reads a few verses at his discretion from the New Testament, and the house master the prayers. An adsum is called either before or after this service, and then the Under School goes to bed. At 9.20 the house master attended by the house monitor of the week and the butler goes round the cubicles. He looks into each, sees that its inmate is in bed—really in bed, not between the sheets with all his clothes on—and says good-night to each boy; so does the monitor. The butler, the third member of the procession, fastens each cubicle door and turns out the gas. From that time the Under School boy is supposed to sleep; as a matter of fact a good deal of talking goes on afterwards, if the monitor is neglectful of his duties. After prayers the Upper School have a supper of bread and

A CUBICLE.

cheese and beer, if they like to take it. They sit up over their work till 10.20, and their lights are put out by the butler at 10.30. Monitors can sit up still later, as long as they please in most houses. And so ends the ordinary day.

There are half holidays, popularly called "halves," on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when games begin almost immediately after dinner. Most boys, whether down for a game or not, change into flannels. Some have employment found for them in extra school or extra drill. An account of these institutions will be given under the heading of punishments. At 4 all games, except foreign matches, stop for adsum, when the names of boys in the Upper School are called out by the master of the week, the names of the rest by the house monitors of the week. Upper School adsum is held in front of chapel during the summer, in cloisters during the winter or on wet days. The house adsums are held under trees on Green in summer if it is fine, in the houses in winter or wet weather. There is no formality about the function; boys can procure exemption for any valid reason; no regulations are made about dress, for adsum is not meant to be a hindrance to games, only to prevent boys straying too far. It is all over in five minutes; the lists of absentees are sent to the different house masters, who deal with them as they please. In the summer there is a second adsum at 6.30. After 4 in summer games are more or less interfered with by bathing. This takes place by houses; but at 6.30, when all games stop and the Under School go to tea, all the Upper School can bathe.

On Saturday evenings there is no banco. In the summer, when locking-in is not till 8.45, the whole school usually plays small cricket, "tip and run," "missing-out," and other less serious forms of the regular game. Gownboys have a game of their own, some twenty bowlers to one batsman, and no fielders, which has made Gownboy cricket what it is. In winter when locking-in is at dusk there is often a lecture given by the Science and Art Society, and after tea an entertainment, as will be described. The time after prayers used to be given by the Upper School to Library meetings, or the School Debate, or Shakespeare readings; but these institutions have suffered greatly during recent years from the length of the entertainments.

On Sundays the Carthusian is allowed a longer spell in bed; his earliest duty is to attend prayers in his house at 9. Then breakfast comes; and at 11 chapel. At present it is the fashion for nearly all the school to walk round and round the grass plots in front of chapel for some twenty minutes before entering it. Meanwhile the choir attend a short practice inside chapel. The service—there is no sermon—is over by about 12, and the interval before dinner is given up to writing letters, reading in the Library, preparing Greek Testament for afternoon school, or more strolling. School is from 2 to 2.30. Afterwards many take a walk. During the last few years there have been recitals of music in Hall, but these are now less frequent, as they were not appreciated. The Library is open till 5, when there is an adsum, unless locking-in is earlier. Tea is early, and chapel

at 7. In the winter there is a short banco between chapel and prayers.

There are thirty-seven weeks in the school year, which are divided into three "quarters." Each of the three quarters begins on a Thursday and ends on a Wednesday. The spring holidays (which do not depend on the date of Easter) last for four weeks, the summer for seven, and the Christmas for four. Cricket quarter has an interval in the middle called the "exeat," an old word revived. For there is in the school museum an "exeat" paper, which is quite an elaborate work of art, granted on November 30th, 1730, by A. Tooke, then schoolmaster, to a boy called Congreve. But the last generation at old Charterhouse talked of "going out Saturday." The Upper School had one every week, and the Under School one every other week, and leave lasted from noon on Saturday to Sunday evening chapel. From 1873 until 1903 there was an exeat in the middle of every quarter. Now there is one in cricket quarter only, lasting from Saturday, after first school, until Monday evening. During the two Jubilee years the exeat lasted from Friday to Wednesday night. Nearly four-fifths of the school go away for the exeat. The boys like it for obvious reasons; parents like to see their sons again, indeed some come from distant parts of the kingdom and take rooms in London for this purpose; masters like it, not, of course, because work is suspended, but because to stop a boy's exeat, or to threaten to stop it, is a simple and effectual way of getting more work out of him. The best work of the whole quarter is

done just before the exeat, and the worst work just after it.

The quarters end in different ways. In Long quarter there are athletics on the last Wednesday, and on the last evening a concert is now given by a military band. The latter part of Summer quarter is occupied by the school examination, which ends a week before the holidays begin. The last evening used to be given up to the "Concert on Green." For this purpose a large circle of chairs was placed on Green, and songs were exacted from boys leaving the school or distinguished in any way. The songs were often of the music hall type, and feebly sung, with a feebler chorus. The performance ended with a cacophonous howling, which was understood to be the "Carmen."[1] After this the leading athletes of the year were "carried," *i.e.*, lugged about on the shoulders of their admirers, a disorderly and senseless performance. For the last few years the Concert on Green has been abandoned and in its stead a military band has been engaged to play on Terrace. On the first day of the summer holidays the cricket eleven sometimes go to play a two-day match at Cranleigh; and a few boys stay on to help in the mission treat. The end of Oration quarter is much like that of Long quarter. Most boys like to depart by the first train; those who are leaving the school wear their Old Carthusian colours. By midday all are gone, and dullness reigns in Charterhouse until the first day of next quarter.

[1] See Appendix D.

INTERIOR OF NEW CLOISTER.

CHAPTER V

WORK

THE school time-table has been given above, but it is convenient to repeat it here.

First school, 7.45 to 8.15; second school, 9.30 to 12.30 (with a break called "the quarter," from 10.30 to 10.45); third school, 2.30 to 4.30 in summer, and 4 to 6 in winter. Sunday afternoon school (from which the Sixth Forms are exempt) is from 2 to 2.30. The Fifth and Sixth Forms, as a rule, begin second school at 10, and their "quarter" is half an hour. The total time spent in school during the week amounts to twenty-eight hours, deducting the "quarter" intervals; to this must be added eight more of banco. The school hours are appropriated roughly as follows: to classics (in which are included English, history, divinity) eighteen hours, to mathematics four, to French two, to science two. There are two hours yet unaccounted for, namely, the "singing hours," *i.e.*, the last hour of third school on Mondays and Thursdays, when boys in the choir go to choir practice. The remainder, excluding the C. Form, none of whose members can belong to the choir, and, on Mondays, the Fifth Forms, who then go to science, are allowed to choose for themselves—and little restriction is placed upon their choice—

FORMS.	FRIDAY.						SATURDAY.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4
V.	C	C	C	C	C	C	M	F 10—11	C	C
UND. V.	C	C	C	C	C	C	M	C	C	C
REM.	C	C	M	M	F	C	C	C	C	C
UP. IV. ..	C	C	M	F 11.30 to 12.30	C	M	C	C	C	C
MID. IV.	C	M	C	C	S	S	C	C	C	C
UND. IV.	C	M	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
SHELL ..	C	C	C	C	M	F	C	C	C	C
EXERCISES.										

, 3.30—4.30.

GERALD H. RENDALL.

what subjects they shall patronize during these hours. Choice lies between rifle corps drill, the carpenter's shop, work with a form master, extra mathematics, or French, or German. Drawing too is now recognized as an alternative. Candidates for Senior Scholarships are practically bound to take up some mathematical subject which carries marks in the examination. In most forms the singing hours are employed in reading Shakespeare or some other English author, sometimes in the study of geography or history.

The classical forms are as follows:

Sixth Form (containing in Cricket Quarter, 1904)	14	boys
Middle Sixth Form	19	„
Under Sixth Form	28	„
Fifth Form A	25	„
„ „ B	26	„
Under Fifth Form A	29	„
„ „ „ B	29	„
Remove A	32	„
„ B	31	„
Upper Fourth Form A	35	„
„ „ „ B	35	„
Middle Fourth Form A	34	„
„ „ „ B	36	„
Under Fourth Form A	28	„
„ „ „ B	28	„
Shell	23	„

"A" and "B" are parallel divisions of a form, do the same work, and are examined together. All the Sixth Forms are examined together; and so are the Fifth and Under Fifth Forms. On the arrangement of classical forms the whole organization of the work is based. For mathematics and other subjects boys are

arranged in "divisions"; Charterhouse talks of classical "forms," but of mathematical, or French, or science "divisions"; the word class is never heard, except in the compound "class-room." The ideal arrangement would be to have entirely different classifications for each subject, but that is practically impossible, and the existing arrangement works very smoothly. Each pair of parallel classical forms is divided into at least three mathematical and French divisions, and this large number of divisions gives a very fair scope for differences in proficiency in these subjects which may exist between boys of the same classical form.

In 1872 the arrangement was somewhat different. There were no parallel forms, no Middle nor Under Sixth, no Under Fifth, no Remove. Nor were any forms divided into "upper, middle, under." On the other hand, there were forms below the "Shell," viz., the Third, Second, First, and "Petties."[1] The last consisted of the very youngest boys, who were not fit for even the First Form. These lower forms disappeared as the system of parallel ones was extended and forms were divided into upper, middle, and under. "The Remove" dates from 1873; the Sixth was enlarged into Sixth and Under Sixth in 1874; in 1896 the old Under Sixth became the Middle Sixth, and an Under Sixth was tacked on to it. These are the main changes in classification. The title of each form is denoted in print by a cardinal number, but in conversation it is described by an ordinal; thus "V. Form" is pronounced "Fifth Form," and so on.

[1] Spelt "Pettice" in a time-table of 1720 (*circa*).

There were in Cricket quarter 1904, 453 boys doing the ordinary routine work of the school. Of the remainder, 83 belong to the C. Form. This was instituted in 1877; it is called "C. Form," as being a third parallel to the classical "A" and "B" Forms. It was intended at first to be an Army class, and no boy was admitted into it unless he was a candidate for Woolwich or Sandhurst. Now others are admitted. For the arrangement of work, C. Form is organized as a separate whole, and distributed into Divisions according to proficiency in the various subjects taught. Greek is not included; fewer hours are given to Latin, more to French and German, and more than twice as much time to Mathematics. History, Geography, Science, and Geometrical Drawing form part of the curriculum. A boy must reach the Upper Fourth before admission. Many C. Form boys train for the Army, and at the top select divisions are formed for those whose Examinations are approaching. They are required to take additional hours of work, and to pay a special fee for the extra tuition provided.

There are still thirty boys unaccounted for. Their names are printed below the line in the school list, *i.e.*, they are merely honorary members of the forms to which their names are attached. A few of these are devotees of science or mathematics, but most of them are boys who have been released from all, or nearly all form work, to read up for some special examination, such as Responsions, or the Little Go, or matriculation.

In all forms from the Under Fifth downwards boys

change places during every lesson, and are "marked off" at the end of it. In the Under Sixth and Fifths places are changed, but not so frequently. The Sixth and Middle Sixth never change places in form, and their order is only altered by the results of the summer examination. The Sixth and Middle Sixth differ again from the rest of the school in not being entrusted to one master for all their classical work. The head master takes them for four translation lessons a week, and for some critical work besides. Two other masters take the "Unseens," others the Greek prose, others the Latin prose, another the history; all their verses go to the master who takes most of the translations. Thus everyone in the Sixth Form comes under six or seven different masters. Candidates for University scholarships often receive extra instruction which can hardly be given in form. The time spent by the Sixth in school is slightly less than that of other forms, for their second school consists of only two "construes," each of one hour's duration, and during the singing hours they are allowed to prepare what they like. The study of Hebrew has recently been dropped. Boys in the Sixth are allowed to specialize freely. Nearly all drop either science or mathematics or classics. The results of the arrangement, if gauged by the test of University successes, have been fairly satisfactory, for Charterhouse does at least as well as any other school which does not sacrifice everything to the one object of obtaining scholarships.

Natural science is taught for two hours a week to all boys between the Under Fourth and Upper Fifth

inclusive, chiefly in the form of experimental lectures. Thus some acquaintance with the subject-matter and the methods of natural science can be gained by all, and any boy with a real scientific bent has the opportunity of cultivating it. In the C. Form the time given to natural science is somewhat longer; special teaching in elementary laboratory work is provided for it, as also for all Senior Scholarship

A FORM AT WORK.

candidates. In the upper part of the school boys preparing for the professions or University scholarships in science are permitted to devote nearly the whole of their school-time to this one subject. There are three science masters, and on the whole the most successful results have been obtained in the various branches of biology.

The school, with the exception of the C. Form, which

has its own regulations, is examined in classics and mathematics at the end of Oration quarter by its masters, and in all subjects at the end of Summer quarter by outside examiners, as the regulations of the Governing Body require. The leaving exhibitions, the Talbot Scholarship, many of the school prizes mentioned below, the Senior Scholarships, and the places of the Upper School are entirely decided by the results of the summer examination, and so to a great extent are the places of the Under School. The Upper School are massed together in the Hall for this occasion, and the time between the first paper and the last amounts to about eighteen days, for papers cannot be set continuously day after day, but certain intervals must be left for the Senior Scholarship papers, which do not concern all the Upper School, and for such events as the Westminster, Wellington, and Old Carthusian cricket matches, and the shooting at Bisley, some of which take place every year within the period of examination. Owing to these interruptions and the necessity of quickly announcing the names of exhibition and scholarship winners, Charterhouse has never joined in the Oxford and Cambridge Certificate examinations. The results of the summer examination, and all the papers set for the Upper School, are printed every year in the Blue Book. A copy of this blue book is given to every boy after calling over, and he is expected to take it home. Parents also receive by post at the end of every quarter a report upon their boys' work from every master under whom they have come during that period.

CHAPTER VI

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

FOUR or five leaving exhibitions are awarded annually. Each is of the value of £80 per annum, and tenable for four years. No boy is allowed to compete for an exhibition at any time later than the term in which he attains his nineteenth year. A boy elected to an exhibition must leave the school at the close of the quarter in which he has been elected, unless he receives special permission to stay longer from the Governing Body. Further, every exhibitioner must proceed to an University or other place of education at the beginning of the term of residence after his election, except for some special reason approved by the Governing Body. It was decided some years ago that the R.M.A., Woolwich, and a Solicitor's office are places of education within the meaning of the statute.

Of these exhibitions, one is appropriated to classics, one to mathematics, one to natural science. The others, called "mixed" exhibitions, are awarded on the results of the whole examination. As a rule classics carry a great preponderance. Any exhibition may be withheld should there be no satisfactory candidate.

THE TALBOT MEMORIAL.

This was founded in memory of the late Hon. J. C. Talbot, a Carthusian. The examination is in classics, and there is a qualifying paper in divinity. The first boy receives a sum of about £72 and a gold medal; the second boy receives a prize of books of the value of two guineas. The scholar must proceed to an University, and his scholarship is paid in four instalments. Thus the best classic of the year leaves the school with an income from school funds of £98 for four years. The Talbot Scholarship and medal cannot be taken more than once by the same candidate, the prize can.

THE WALFORD MEMORIAL.

This was founded in memory of the Rev. Oliver Walford, usher of the school from 1838 to 1855. It consists of two prizes of books, of £9 6s. value in all, given to the two best mathematicians of the year.

THE ELDER MEMORIAL.

This prize was founded in memory of the Rev. Dr. Elder, head master from 1853 to 1858. It consists of books to the value of four guineas, and is given to the writer of the four best composition papers, in the classical examination.

THE HAVELOCK EXHIBITION.

This consists of a portion of the £700 subscribed for "The Charterhouse Military Memorial" in 1858. It

is awarded for proficiency in French and German, with a preponderance given to each language alternately, to French in odd and German in even years. Its value is £23, and it cannot be won more than once by the same candidate.

The Monahan Prize.

This was founded by the father of J. R. A. Monahan, a senior scholar who died in 1890 whilst in the school. It is given to the writer of the best divinity paper in the summer examination. Its value is a little less than £5.

The Eustace Dallin Wade Prize.

This, like the last, was founded by the father of a boy who died in the school in 1880. Its value is about £5, and it is awarded for proficiency in natural science.

The Oppidans' Exhibition.

This was founded in 1857 (before all benefits of the Foundation were thrown open to competition) for boys not on the Foundation. Its annual value is £16. It is at the disposal of the head master, and there is no examination for it.

The Holford Exhibitions.

These were founded by Dame Elizabeth Holford in the year 1718. The fund now produces three exhibitions of £60 per annum at Christ Church,

Oxford; one of £60 per annum at Pembroke College, Oxford; two of £30 per annum at Worcester College, Oxford; and one more of £80 per annum, tenable for four years, at the disposal of the Governing Body of the school. The colleges to which the first six are attached hold their own examinations, and should there be no qualified candidate from Charterhouse the exhibitions may be thrown open. A Holford can be held concurrently with a School Exhibition.

Thackeray and Leech Prizes.

These prizes were founded together in 1865, and the annual value of each is about six guineas. The Thackeray prize is awarded for the best paper or essay on some subject connected with English literature. The examination takes place in the spring. The Leech prize is given for an original drawing or painting. It is customary for the winner to present his picture to the school. All these pictures used to be placed in Brooke Hall, but are now in the Music Room. The prize picture of the year is usually reproduced in "The Greyfriar." It is interesting to note that the prize-winner of 1873 was the son of John Leech.

The Gordon Whitbread Prize.

This was founded in 1884 by Mrs. Gordon Whitbread to perpetuate the memory of her husband, an Old Carthusian and member of the Governing Body of the school. Its value is about six guineas, and it

is awarded to the writer of the best paper or essay on some classical subject.

THE POOLE PRIZE.

This was founded in 1893 to perpetuate the memory of W. H. W. Poole, formerly a science master in the school. It is given for the best collection of some objects of natural history made during the year. Its value is a little under £4.

THE ELWYN PRIZE.

This was founded in 1898 to perpetuate the memory of the Rev. Canon Elwyn, formerly head master of the school, and subsequently Master of Charterhouse. It is given for the best paper or essay on some historical subject, and its value is about £5.

THE STRUAN ROBERTSON PRIZE.

This was founded in 1903 to perpetuate the memory of Struan Robertson, for over fifty years the drawing master of the school.

A prize is given in every form and division every summer, and a certain number at the end of Oration quarter. The regulation binding now is blue calf, and the school arms are stamped on each volume. Besides prizes, "bene" books are awarded to the Sixth Forms on the following system: every boy generally does four classical exercises a week, viz., Greek and Latin prose, Greek and Latin verse, and one mathematical

exercise: these are marked, according to their merit, B, b, sb, s, vs, m, M; that is to say, big bene, bene, satis bene, satis, vix satis, male, big male. The best and worst marks are seldom given. A "bene" book (value 12*s.* 6*d.*) is earned by the winner of two "benes" a week throughout the quarter. The B counts two "benes." There used to be a yet higher mark, *i.e.*, B+, or "a write-out," which counted four. This denoted that the composition to which it was attached was worthy of being written out in a book kept with a view to forming a new edition of "Sertum Carthusianum." There are many volumes of old "write-out books" on the shelves of the Library, but for years no addition has been made to them. The "write-out" is now obsolete. Whatever the cause may be, Charterhouse composition is, as scholarship lists show, fully equal to that of other schools at the present day. Anyone who is good at composition may increase his library steadily by "bene books," for he can easily earn two a quarter. A book is usually given to a monitor on his leaving the school.

Entrance Scholarships.

From the time of Thomas Sutton to 1851 all vacancies on the Foundation were filled up by patronage. The Governors nominated whom they chose as "Gown-boys," and a boy thus placed on the Foundation received free tuition, board, and clothes while at school, and an exhibition of £80[1] a year as long as he was at

[1] The annual value of each exhibition was at first £16.

the University. The few recipients of Sutton's bounty, who did not proceed to the University, each received until 1870 a lump sum of £100 on leaving the school. This was the modern equivalent of an "apprentice fee of £20, together with a new cloake and one new suite of apparell," given under the statutes of 1617 "to them that are of good yeares and not fytt for learning." In 1851 competition began to take the place of patronage; two "prize scholars" were elected annually; but they had to be in the school for one year before their examination. The "prize scholars" were popularly called "electives"; upon their election they passed from their former house into Gownboys, and often had to suffer many things there for daring to intrude their merit among the nominated Gownboys. Many of them, such as G. J. Blore, H. Nettleship, R. C. Jebb, B. Champneys, J. A. Foote, have become famous in after life. In 1868 the new statutes deprived the Governors of the power of making further nominations to the Foundation. The last Gownboy appointed by nomination entered the school in 1873. Since 1874 all the vacancies on the Foundation have been thrown open to competition.

At present there are about thirty junior and thirty senior scholars in the school. Junior Scholarships are open to all boys between the ages of twelve and fourteen years, whether in the school or not; boys' ages are reckoned from the 15th of July, *i.e.*, a boy who becomes fourteen years of age on that day is not eligible as a competitor in that year. The official notice for 1904 runs as follows:

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, 1904.

The Examination will be held on July 5th and 6th at Charterhouse, London, E.C., and also at Charterhouse, Godalming, as selected by Candidates.

Examination begins at 9 a.m. (at Charterhouse, *London*, on July 5th, at 10.30), and ends at 4.30 or 5 p.m.

Papers are set in Greek Translation, Latin Translation, Latin Composition (Prose and Verse), French, Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid I, II, III), and English Dictation: for English Dictation, a passage is read *twice* to the Candidates, for reproduction without notes. No books are required. Geometry will not be limited to Euclid, but any solution will be accepted which shows accurate methods of geometrical reasoning: and Examiners will be instructed not to set the following propositions—Euclid I. 2, 3, 7; II. 8—10; III. 2, 4—6, 10—13.

The Scholarships, of which *not less than ten* will be awarded, are open to candidates between 12 and 14 on July 15th next after the examination, and are tenable till the end of the 16th year or till election to a Senior Scholarship.

The award is determined by the *aggregate* of marks obtained in all Subjects of Examination; except that *one* or *two* of the Scholarships will be awarded *without taking into account marks gained for Greek.*

A Junior Scholar pays £39 per annum for board and tuition instead of £115 10*s.*

Names of Candidates, with certificate of birth, must be sent to the Head Master on or before June 22nd.

Copies of the papers of this Examination are to be procured from Mr. Stedman, bookseller, Godalming.

Once elected, the new scholar enters in any house in which there is a vacancy. He does not now wear a distinctive dress, but a mark is still placed after his name in the school list. Most scholars begin their school career in the Remove.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS

Senior Scholarships are open to all boys between 14 and 16 years of age on July 15th, who shall have been at least twelve

months in the School. A Senior Scholar pays £19 per annum for board and tuition instead of £115 10*s*.

The Examination takes place each year in July. Papers are set in *Greek* (Translation, Prose and Verse), *Latin* (Translation, Prose and Verse), *Mathematics* (Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid Trigonometry), *French*, *Natural Science*, *English Literature*.

In and after 1904, *one or two* of the Senior Scholarships will be awarded *without taking into account marks gained for Greek*. For those who do not offer Greek, there will be an additional Mathematical Paper containing more advanced questions in *Arithmetic*, *Algebra*, *Geometry*, *Mechanics and Trigonometry*.

Probably Charterhouse is the only school in which there is this double trial for scholars. It is unnecessarily feared by parents. Of course a Junior Scholar may lose his "Senior" by illness or idleness; but ordinary industry makes him fairly safe of securing one in most years. It may happen by some accident that a very large number of Juniors are elected in one year—there have been as many as fourteen. This depends on the number of vacancies. When so many Juniors are elected in any one year some necessarily lose their "Seniors." The Governing Body have power under the statutes to withhold the payment of a scholarship from any successful candidate, if it appear to them that he is in point of circumstances not fit to receive the aid of an endowment, and to apply it in aid of any other deserving candidate. Sometimes parents whose sons win scholarships voluntarily refuse the emoluments. The names of these boys are denoted in the school lists by the asterisk which means "scholar," and the emoluments go to the next boy on the scholarship list. The emo-

luments attached to the school exhibitions are also sometimes declined. A scholar who is a dayboy is entitled to receive only one-half of his scholarship.

From rewards for doing work to penalties for neglecting it is an easy and natural transition. The system of penalties at Charterhouse is thoroughly and satisfactorily organized. The monitors' powers of inflicting punishments have been described before; the masters enjoy still ampler privileges. First there is extra school; this lasts from 2 to 4 every Wednesday afternoon. The ways of procuring admission to it are various: to neglect a "rep" or a "construe," to be late for anything, to make a noise in the cubicles, to come into school in slippers, or any misdemeanour leads to a boy being "down for extra." The entries for extra are kept in a book called "The Black Book," from its binding, or "The Monitor's Book," because it used to be in the charge of the school monitor of the week, who had to take it round to every master on Wednesday morning for entries, and then write out the list of those in for "extra." This duty he always performed in a leisurely way, allowing no school work to interfere with its performance. Now this task is intrusted to other functionaries. The entries in the book are arranged in four columns; the following will serve as an instance:

"X. Y. Z. | Smith, 1. 2. | Idle. | 100 lines."

X. Y. Z. is the master; Smith is the culprit; 1. 2. means that Smith is "in" for one hour; the other columns explain themselves. But if Smith is down

1. 2. 3. he gets two hours; he may be down three times three, yet he gets no more "extra." At old Charterhouse things were different. Smith might be "down 1." he didn't mind that much, nothing happened; or he might be "down 2." that made him careful; but if he was "down 3." he was "swished." This 3. might be accumulated by three distinct entries made by three different masters for trivial faults, but the result was the same as if Smith was "down 1. 2. 3." by one master for some grave offence. There was no "extra" school at old Charterhouse, only "swishing." Not long ago as many as one hundred boys were sometimes in extra school; of late years there have seldom been more than forty. Extra school used to be kept in the Barn; when this building was pulled down it was transferred to the double room of the C. Form. The legend of a certain extra school of some twenty-five years ago still lingers. The master and the boys concerned did not hit it off well together; the result was that the session was not only continued till 6 p.m. on the Wednesday, but was resumed and kept up during the next Thursday and Friday afternoons, and at the end of this time all had had enough of it. About half the boys present in an extra school are probably regular attendants—the irreconcilable loafers of the Under School, the "extra pros," as they are called. They do not seem to mind being in, for they do not play games; however, it is well to have them under supervision for a little time during half holidays.

On Saturdays there is extra drill in Scholars' Court, which lasts half the time of extra school, but is much

more disliked. It is the punishment for offences committed between a Thursday and a Saturday, while extra school is for those committed during the first part of the week. In the summer lines are set instead of drill There is also a short extra drill on three mornings in the week. Boys are sent to it by either masters or monitors; this has been described before. Also there are impositions of all sorts, as at every school. To new-fangled punishments the school objects. Some years ago a master, then fresh to Charterhouse, and who has since retired from it, introduced a novelty; he told six or seven boys to bring five lines of Virgil apiece to his lodging at the end of every hour on a Wednesday afternoon. They did the lines, but to save themselves the walking hired a cab for the afternoon, and borrowed a posthorn, cornet, and other musical instruments. In this equipage, and with the band playing, they presented themselves with their impositions at the master's house punctually as each hour came round. Next day the master's landlady gave him warning, for she did not like a lodger who had such disorderly visitors.

This conservatism about punishments is no new thing in the school. Dr. Haig Brown, in "Charterhouse, Past and Present," quotes a similar instance from evidence given by Dr. Saunders before the Public Schools' Commission. 'In 1818 Dr. Russell abolished corporal punishment, and substituted fines for the old established school discipline. The boys resented very bitterly the removal of the traditional stimulus, and felt more bitterly still the attack made on their pockets.

"We thought that flogging was very gentlemanly," said Dr. Saunders, in giving evidence before the Public Schools' Commission, "but fines most ungentlemanly." The excitement reached fever heat, and burst forth one day in school in a general cry of "No fines." Dr. Russell was induced to reconsider his decision, and the result of this reconsideration was the revival of the old method of punishment. "After this rebellion," says Dr. Saunders, "we had our heart's content, for the day after abolishing fines, when we all walked into school together, we found a perfect forest of birch rods, and I should think that the whole school-time of two hours was expended in the use and application of them."' Corporal punishment is still inflicted by the head master, but instances of its infliction are very rare indeed.

Lastly, there is a system of superannuation. Boys are liable to be superannnuated, unless they pass out of the Fourth Form by 16, the Under Fifth by 17, or Under Sixth by 18. The law is administered with discretion.

UNDER GREEN.

CHAPTER VII

GAMES, ETC

CRICKET

SINCE 1872 the school has not done as well it should have done in this, the first of games. Want of grounds has been the chief cause of this failure in the past. This cause is now completely removed; but some account of the steps by which it was removed may be of interest. At old Charterhouse the school, considering its opportunities, did fairly well at cricket. Its cricket registers began in 1837, foreign matches were played with fair success, and Carthusian "blues" appeared from time to time. The only ground available for regular cricket at old Charterhouse was one match ground, of no great size, flanked by four practice pitches on which no play was possible when a game was going on in the centre. A good deal of irregular cricket was played, "hockey-sticks and four-pennies" as it was called; the bats were huge bludgeons called hockey-sticks, but without any curve at the end; the balls were like large fives balls and a little smaller than a regulation cricket ball; the

wickets were usually coats or jackets; Gownboy jackets were much the best, because they were stiff, and easily stood upright; the pitch was either on the football ground, where there was no grass, or on a flagged pavement in cloisters. Meagre indeed were these opportunities for cricket, yet at Godalming the school, considering the numbers, was for a long time not much better off than in London. A good deal of trouble was taken in 1871-2 over the making of the present match ground, but when it had once been made its maintenance was neglected for many years. Constant care is needed to keep this ground in good order, for the soil is light and sandy; grass does not get a good grip upon it, weeds do, and rabbits from the coppice play great havoc with the turf. Unfortunately, however, little care was taken of it; no ground man was kept, so that it went from bad to worse, and became more interesting to the botanist and the geologist than to the cricketer.

During the seventies the first eleven put up their nets on the fringes of this one ground; the depressions in the ground opposite "Crown" show where they generally were placed. The house clubs, when they were formed, had to prospect for pitches in an arid waste. Most of the school played no cricket at all. There is a good article on "The Experiences of a House-Club Captain" in "The Carthusian" of December 1879. The writer is G. R. Gilling Lax, of Verites, captain of Nomads. He does not grumble at his club having no properly laid ground, but points out how house-club captains were to make the best of things as they

found them. For instance, they should first find out in April where their pitch was to be, and then begin rolling it *themselves* with the one roller which the school then possessed. What would happen nowadays if the school had to rely upon their own manual labour for rolling and watering the grounds, pitching stumps, and so on?

The first dawn of better things came in 1881, when four small grounds were laid and turfed for the four house-clubs. Of these the Nomad pitch now forms the first eleven practice ground near the promontory; the Swallow pitch is the yearling ground near the pavilion; the Harpy pitch was by the football big ground; and the Cygnet pitch was where the new Maniac ground is now. This last one was particularly vile, for funds ran short before all these four grounds were laid; the Cygnets came last in order, and got the worst treatment. And so things went on for years. There were no turfed grounds for second house-club games, and third games were hardly attempted. Sometimes cocoanut matting was tried, not for use in the spring when the grass was not yet fit for play, but for the regular pitches in the summer.

At last, in 1888, statistics convinced the Governing Body that this state of things could not continue. It was shown that there were only four grounds available for 520 boys, besides the match ground, and when a foreign match was being played on that no games could go on upon the others. Fortunately at this crisis the field of over ten acres, now known as Under Green, and then the property of the Totten-

ham School Trustees, came into the market. The price asked for it was a little over £4,000. The Governing Body bought it at once, and also contributed £500 towards the £2,000 required for making and turfing it. The rest was left to private generosity. A committee was appointed to make an appeal to all friends of the school. In response the masters contributed about £550; Old Carthusians and the parents of present Carthusians contributed the balance; and Old Carthusian Cricket and Football Club presented the school with Under Green pavilion. An energetic start was made at once with the laying of grounds; the neighbourhood was stripped of turf, tons of chalk and clay were carted in. The whole area of the field was properly turfed or sown, nine grounds were laid with chalk and clay for games, and a long strip was laid out for practice nets. The weather was so favourable that by the summer of 1889 play was begun without any damage to the young turf. A ground man was appointed. At the same time the old ground was thoroughly taken in hand, with the result that it soon became, and still is, one of the fastest and truest grounds in the country, the only complaint about it now being that it is too good, that bowlers have no chance upon it, and few matches can be played to a conclusion.

At first the school did not make full use of its new acquisition. Boys had forgotten their cricket since leaving their "totheruns," and there was as yet no proper organization of games. Matters were improved first by an alteration of the bathing hours;

boys had been allowed to bathe much more often than they do now, for there was little else for them to do; and bathing had been arranged by forms, and not by house-clubs. This made a cross division which was quite incompatible with cricket. Again, encouragement was given to cricket in 1891 by the foundation of "The Vagabonds," who changed their name in the same summer to "The Maniacs." This was the name at Old Charterhouse of an Under School club. It was now revived by Mr. Tait with the object of providing foreign matches for those not in any school eleven. This club appropriated the centre ground of Under Green, and every year since it has had a good series of matches with various teams in the neighbourhood. Sometimes its eleven has been strengthened by the inclusion of two or three masters. In the same year house matches, which had been dropped since 1879, because there was no ground for them, were resumed.

But still there was something wrong. The grounds did not fill properly. The truth was that the old house-club system had utterly broken down, just as it had in football. Mr. Girdlestone came to the rescue in 1894, with a suggestion that the league system, which had worked very well at football, should be extended to cricket. A league was arranged for "Yearlings," *i.e.*, boys who had joined the school since the previous summer. Of these, twelve teams were formed and each team played the eleven others. But this interfered with the old second, third, and fourth games of the house-clubs. The remedy was found in 1896, when a new league, called "The Etceteras," was

formed from members of third and fourth house-club games who were not "Yearlings." It contained at first eight teams. In 1899 it was enlarged and consists now of twelve teams, so that the two leagues together provide the 264 youngest or weakest players in the school with a full programme of interesting matches for the season. There is still a rather awkward gap between these leagues and the first game. To calculate roughly, the first game employs thirty boys. Hence there are about 240 boys in the school who must rely for their cricket upon the four house clubs with their two games apiece.

This gap has been filled partly by an extension of the league system to the house clubs, partly by the Maniacs playing many more matches, partly by the laying of the Maniac ground, and of twenty-two pitches for nets along the side of Lessington football grounds. Another thorny question for the cricket authorities is that of house matches. In 1889 it was expected that house matches would greatly improve the standard of school cricket. These expectations have not been entirely fulfilled. The house matches begin about the second week of the quarter, *i.e.*, before the best elevens can be chosen with certainty; they are often very one-sided affairs, and very tedious, since a match often drags on for a fortnight; all this time no cricket at all is played by any members of the houses concerned, except the two elevens; a house knocked out in the first round plays little cricket for the rest of the season. For these reasons a new scheme has been adopted for next year. Its chief provisions are these: no match is

to last longer than a week, and if not finished then, is to be decided on the first innings; an innings may be declared closed at any time; if the side which goes in first has a lead of 100 runs at end of first innings, it may compel the other side to follow on; games are to be played by members of competing houses who are not playing for their houses; none of these rules apply to the final tie. Again, of late years the proportion of the school subscriptions appropriated to cricket has been largely raised; this has enabled all the grounds to be maintained in the highest degree of perfection, and the staff of professionals to be increased. The original causes then of the failure of cricket at Charterhouse have entirely disappeared. Another cause not yet entirely removed is a certain indifference of the school to the game. This seems due partly to the traditions of the days when there was little cricket, and partly to the success of football. For in this game Charterhouse has been so successful in the past that cricket has been pushed into the background, although, as the two games have their distinct times, there is no reason why the same school should not excel in both. In conclusion, it is a recognized fact that the standard of cricket in a school is greatly raised if the professionals' coaching is aided by the advice and example of a master who can speak with the undoubted authority of a first-class amateur. This advantage Charterhouse has not yet obtained.

In 1872 Julius Cæsar, an old Surrey player, was the school professional. His family was famous for its cricket, and "The Twelve Cæsars" played and won

many local matches. The first school match was against the Broadwater Club, against which the school has played first and second eleven matches every year since, and in the winter of 1895 an extra one upon the ice. Another fixture of 1872 and some succeeding years was the Brooke Hall match, now a Maniac fixture. In one of these encounters a Brooke Hall bowler was sending down lobs, very slow lobs; one stopped dead halfway down the pitch; the batsman looked at it, kicked it contemptuously aside, and was promptly

FIRST ELEVEN NETS.

given out "leg before." In 1873 Old Carthusians, with hockey-sticks, played the Maniacs with bats; these hockey-sticks were of the Old Charterhouse pattern, as described above, and the Maniacs were then an Under School club. In 1874 the school were out for 25 against the Butterflies, and for 29 against the Home Circuit, but the latter only scored 35. The school made the same number, 29, next year against Broadwater, and only one more against I Zingari.

In 1876 the first really exciting school match was played. It was against Westminster. The pitch was

somewhere near the present football ground, probably bad, and certainly wet; Charterhouse went in first and made 60; Westminster followed with 63. That looked like victory for Westminster, for it was a one day's match. But Charterhouse started a very lively second innings, the batsmen hitting for all they knew. Hayter made 27 in 6 hits. The last men got run out or hit their wickets. This was all fair then, for there was no "declaring." All were out for 221. Westminster were left with the task of keeping up their wickets for 100 minutes. In 40 minutes they were all out—and for 22. Wood took 7 wickets for 8 runs with his slows, Dobbie with his fast deliveries took 3 for the same number, and there were 6 extras. It is the finest finish ever known in the school, except perhaps that of the Wellington match in 1885. Dobbie, now Major Dobbie of the Indian Staff Corps, was the demon bowler of his day. During his time in the school eleven he took 115 wickets for 604 runs, and in a holiday match at Exmouth he once took 7 wickets in 8 overs for no runs. His pace was terrific, and not much appreciated by Hayter, the longstop. The fiery, bumpy ground made his bowling all the more dangerous. In this year the Wellington match was made a fixture; it was highly unpopular at first, and the Sixth Form protested against its being played, for they looked upon Wellington as a modern upstart among the schools. Feelings have since changed, and for the better. The season of 1877 was very poor, only one match was won; the captain was a little excitable; it was said that he was always out either

because he knocked down his wicket, or knocked down his wicket because he was out. But in this year the school made its first big score, 317 against Broadwater. Apparently the first century made in a foreign match was C. E. Keith Falconer's 103 against Westminster in 1878; the Charterhouse score was 330, Westminster's 51. The season of 1879 was full of promise, chiefly owing to the efforts of a painstaking captain, E. O. Powell. C. W. Wright and L. M. Richards were in this eleven, and so was P. M. Walters, who, curiously enough, represented his school in cricket, but never in football. In 1880, with almost the same team, Charterhouse was brilliant. No century was made, but out of fifteen matches seven were won, three drawn, and five lost. Charterhouse made 159 against Wellington, and got its opponents out for 27. In the Westminster match E. O. Powell and E. L. Dames ran up 115 for the first wicket; the others only added 32, but this was quite enough, for Westminster scored only 69. In the M.C.C. match the school made 253 against the bowling of Midwinter, Rylott, and Flowers. In 1881 L. Owen was captain, and C. W. Wright made his mark as a batsman, a wicket-keeper, and a humorist. Most of the bowling was done by C. A. Smith ("round-the-corner" Smith) and A. M. Streatfeild. This was the first year in which no match was played at the end of Long quarter. Victories and defeats were as in 1880; there were only four draws. The Wellington match was a great success. Charterhouse compiled 270, nearly half being made for the last wicket by W. Lea (not out), 90, and

F. L. Dames, 27. Wellington scored 57 and 46. The M.C.C. match was a sad disappointment. M.C.C. went in first and lost 9 wickets for 93, but the last wicket ran the total up to 237. The batsmen were W. Evetts, who carried his bat through the innings for 135, and Mycroft, the professional, who knocked up 46. Charterhouse were all out for 31 ; Mycroft took 8 wickets for 14 runs, and performed the hat trick. Some amends were made for this by the eleven scoring 316 against Westminster, and getting them out for 62 and 77. So this year Charterhouse won both school matches, each in an innings. The quarter ended with a two days' match at Brighton against Gentlemen of Sussex, in which C. W. Wright scored 106. The names of this team should be recorded. They are L. Owen, C. W. Wright, W. Lea, E. P. Spurway, R. T. Rokeby, C. A. Smith, A. Moore Streatfeild, F. Longworth Dames, W. N. Cobbold, J. A. S. Fair, T. W. Blenkiron. In the next year, 1882, there was a great falling off. The eleven could only make 43 and 48 against Wellington, 38 and 49 against M.C.C.—the formidable Mycroft this time taking 9 wickets for 6 runs,—and 99 against Westminster, who ran up 306. Out of fifteen matches played ten were lost, four won, and one drawn.

In 1883 Westminster was handsomely beaten. There was nothing of particular interest throughout this or the next season. The eleven of one of these years, but it is not certain which, was called "the first straight ball eleven." Things mended a little in 1885. C. Wreford Brown, H. J. E. Burrell, E. S. Currey,

J. B. Hawkins, C. W. Parry, and E. C. Streatfeild now appear in the eleven; they ran up 358 against Westminster, but failed to get their opponents out in time to secure victory.

The event of 1885 was the Wellington match, the most exciting match ever played on the school ground, excepting perhaps the Westminster match of 1876. Wellington went in first and made 133, Charterhouse followed with 114. It was a one-day match, the afternoon was almost over, and a victory for Wellington on the first innings appeared certain. A telegram to that effect had been despatched to Wellington, and most Carthusians had gone to bathe. However, Wreford Brown and Streatfeild began to knock down their opponents' wickets, a "rot" set in, and Wellington were all out for 33. Wreford Brown had taken 6 wickets for 17, and Streatfeild 4 for 15. Still the match was not won, for Charterhouse had only twenty-five minutes in which to get 54 runs. Two wickets went down at once, for the batsmen went in to slog and not to play. The next men in were at the wickets almost before their predecessors had quitted them. Hawkins and Wreford Brown then got to work, hitting out at every ball, and making runs off almost every ball. Still the scoring was not fast enough. But now Wellington made a mistake; they put on a slow bowler. The batsmen made 19 off his first over, and the 54 runs were made in twenty-two minutes, just three minutes before time. Never was there such a scene of excitement. The chief performers have had successes since, but probably

none on which they can look back with greater pleasure.

The season of 1886 was not a good one, nor was the Jubilee year, nor 1888; yet E. C. Streatfeild was in the team all the time—what would these years have been without him? In 1887 he took 51 wickets, and 72 in 1888. The less said of 1889 and 1890 the better. Never was the school cricket at so low an ebb. The redoubtable G. O. Smith was in these elevens, but had not yet shown what he could do. In 1891 he came out with an average of 57·5. In 1892 he played a splendid innings of 229 against Westminster, who were beaten in one innings, and another of 109 against Wellington. This school match was a remarkable one: Charterhouse, who went in first on the Wellington ground, lost 2 wickets for 0; then Bray and Smith got together, and the third wicket did not fall till 210 had been scored, to which total Bray contributed 94; Smith's score was 109. Charterhouse won an easy victory. The next year, 1893, was a fair season, notable for the Wellington match being extended over two days, a privilege now recalled. The season of 1894 was chiefly remarkable for its draws, of which there were seven. The school had a good batting side: E. Garnett, F. L. Fane, W. B. L. Barrington, and others were good for a score. But the bowling was weak, so was the fielding, and the order of batting seemed to be arranged in the interest of the leading batsmen rather than that of the whole team. Westminster was badly beaten in one innings. The Wellington match was not played. The team of 1895

won both its school matches with ridiculous ease. Hancock made a century against Westminster, and W. B. L. Barrington made 128 against Wellington. His brother, R. E. S. Barrington, got 97 in the same match. Little need be said of subsequent years, for they have been without incident, and without much success. In 1899 not one match was won, and both school matches lost. The statistics of matches played since 1872 appear to be: played, 427, won, 124; lost 186; drawn, 117.

A few details of Old Carthusian cricket may be mentioned. E. L. Colebrooke saved the University match for Oxford in 1879; E. O. Powell has played with success for both Hampshire and Surrey; C. A. Smith and C. W. Wright were brilliant in Cambridge elevens and have had long careers for Sussex and Notts respectively; E. C. Streatfeild is perhaps the greatest of Carthusian cricketers, he did marvels for Cambridge with both bat and ball in the matches against Oxford and the Australians; Major E. G. Wynyard's prowess is well known. G. O. Smith's great score in the University match of 1896, the year of the famous "follow on," was remarkable. Cambridge had made 319 in the first innings, to which total E. H. Bray, another Carthusian, contributed 49; Oxford made 202. Cambridge, having prevented the "follow on" by the device of bowling wides to the boundary, made 212 in their second innings—Bray 41. Oxford had apparently a hopeless task before them, viz., 330 runs to get; they lost 3 wickets for 60, 4 for 140; then G. O. Smith, who had made 37 in the first

innings, went in; he hit away, treating the bowling of Jessop, and all others alike, till he had made 140, and then in trying to make the winning hit he was bowled. Oxford won by 5 wickets. To quote the solemn columns of "The Carthusian": "Both Smith and Bray did well, the former especially." It does not say more. F. L. Fane has played well of late for Oxford and Essex. The Old Carthusian Club plays a few matches every summer, and has a pleasant tour of a week or a fortnight in August.

FOOTBALL.

For football the school has long been famous. Pre-scientific football is mentioned in "The Charterhouse Song," first sung in 1794, to the tune of "Ally Croker" (which is given in "Original Scotch Songs," by G. Thomson, vol. ii., No. 93, Ed. 1826):

"I challenge all the men alive to say they e'er were gladder
Than boys all striving who should kick most wind out of the bladder."

The Rev. T. Mozley, who entered the school in 1820, writes thus in his "Reminiscences": "Football was not so elaborately regulated a game as it is now, or quite so savage a game as it is now. It was not thought necessary to the sport that there should be a serious casualty every day, but there were a good many broken shins, for most of the fellows had iron tips to their very strong shoes, and some freely boasted of giving more than they took." It is not quite clear whence the author got his ideas of modern football; the date of his book is 1885. But certainly the old

cloister game was rough enough. However, that was abandoned with old Charterhouse, and is only a name to present Carthusians. It is enough for them to know that their predecessors played football in a cloister of which one side wall was jagged flint, and on a floor paved with flagstones.

When the school moved to Godalming it brought down with it a peculiar code of rules, under which,

FOOTBALL ON GREEN.

apparently, the game had been carried on since 1861. It was in that year that a school eleven was first elected, the Charterhouse rules drawn up, and the now familiar blue and red cap adopted. In 1863 there was a match against Westminster at Vincent Square. The register says that Charterhouse was beaten by two goals to love, adding that "the eleven was then in its infancy," which is probably a metaphor, and that "it was the first match with Westminster for many years." But neither school has any record of

earlier meetings. This code of rules can only be given from memory; you might not pick the ball off the ground, nor throw, carry, or handle it, but you might catch it on its first bound or above your knees, and then take a punt or drop kick, if you could; but there were no free kicks: the goal-keeper could catch the ball or stop it with his hands, but he might not use them to knock or throw it away. If the ball went out the players formed two opposing lines, and it was thrown in straight between them. There were no corner kicks, but the ball was restarted from goal whichever side sent it behind. Ends were changed whenever a goal was obtained. A player was offside unless he had at least four opponents between him and the other goal. Hacking was not allowed. There were no penalties for infringements of any of these rules.

No one remembers why Charterhouse did not play Association rules. It joined the Association in 1868, and the Association Rules were then modified to secure the adherence of Westminster and Charterhouse players. In September 1872 the school abolished handling except by the goal-keeper. Foreign teams had to conform to the school rules; any disputes were settled more or less amicably by the players themselves. Thus "The Carthusian" of 1874 says: 'Verelst sent the ball between the posts, but, on one of the Gitanos objecting on the score of Verelst being behind, the goal was not counted as one, although the rest of the Gitanos wished it to be." Gradually the school was learning or inventing a system of places

or "sides" for the nine forwards. They were divided into two "sides," of four or five players each, with no central division. Thus, in 1875, at the first Westminster match played since 1866, "the Carthusians held strictly to the principle of playing by sides, but the Westminsters kept constantly on the ball with an apparent disregard of sides." The Charterhouse tactics prevailed. The goal-keeper still was not chosen for his fitness to be between the posts, but the place was filled by the weaker forwards in succession. The report of the eleven of 1874-5 says: "Hulton is good between the posts, but slow forward." Baden-Powell,[1] who kept goal in 1875-6, took a very liberal view of a goal-keeper's functions. His voice enabled him to direct the forwards at the other end of the ground, and his agility enabled him to cheer the spectators with impromptu dances when he had nothing pressing to do. At last, in September 1875, the Association rules were adopted, "to save the many disputes which occurred in foreign matches under our rules." The present arrangement of five forwards, three half-backs, two backs, one goal-keeper, began in 1885. So much for rules. The old goal-posts were quite thin, about the thickness of the present corner-posts; there was no cross-bar, but a tape, and a little flag flew at the

THROWING-IN.

[1] General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, the defender of Mafeking.

top of each post. These posts were fixed in their places by ropes and tent-pegs. Fags carried them in and out of the pavilion every day. There were no nets.

Modern Charterhouse has many irregular forms of the game beside the regular one. The first of these is "runabout." At this any number play; it goes on at any odd time during the day, chiefly between school and dinner; the players do not change for it, and begin and leave off when they please. The only rules are: no handling, no hard kicking, no long shots at goal are permitted; everyone must play forward, no one may change his side; if the ball goes out it is returned anyhow into play. Runabout is the best and most vigorous of games; it is this which has trained school forwards, and when runabout decays the school eleven always deteriorates.

In 1875 back play seemed to be poor, so "puntabout" was started, which certainly has improved back play, but has done little for half-backs and forwards. It became popular at once, as being quite compatible with indolence, with keeping the hands in the pockets, and not taking much trouble to reach the ball.

Another irregular game recently introduced is "shootabout," or shooting at goal, a very lazy variation of the game. However, it is now considered in some quarters to be the best training for the first eleven forwards. What happens at shootabout is this: the players hang about in front of a goal; several balls are used, and a player takes a shot at goal when a ball comes to his foot; he does not trouble himself to get the ball, to dodge a half-back, to take a pass or

make one. Nor does the goal-keeper really get much good from shootabout, for the shots do not come in quite as they do in real play.

Last of all there are scratch "sixes." At first these were played to get the first eleven into training when it was slack, but now houses and house-clubs extend the football season at the end of Long quarter by these "sixes." A small entrance fee is charged, and the game is played with great keenness. Draws are common. Not long ago two Gownboy teams, who had not been able to come to any conclusion before, resumed the game at 6 a.m. on the last morning of the quarter.

To return to the regular game. Football is very important at Charterhouse, because it is the main amusement of the whole school from September to the end of March.

Down to 1894 the organization was simple, there were the first and second school eleven games, and below these the four house-clubs. The house-clubs or the Under-school house-clubs, as they were first called, were founded in 1874 and 1875, to provide cricket for boys who had not yet reached any of the school elevens. In the autumn of 1875 this organization was extended to football also. The oldest club is "The Cygnets," so called after the name of its founder, F. T. Swan; this club consists of Gownboys, Girdlestoneites, and Bodeites. The next in seniority is "Swallows," consisting of Saunderites, Pageites, and Robinites. "Nomads," consisting of Verites and Lockites, and "Harpies," consisting of Weekites,

Hodgsonites, and Daviesites, were founded a little later. These four house-clubs worked well as long as there was only one ground available for each one of them. But when the number of grounds increased, the system broke down in cricket and football alike. For each house-club captain had to arrange several games every day, and provide for the play of over 100 boys. Half of them would probably be unknown to him; very likely he had no monitorial power, yet he was expected to arrange two or three games every day, and drop upon shirkers; very probably he would be playing himself in the school game, and so have little opportunity of knowing what his house-club was doing. Most house-club captains were contented if they kept the first game going. Grounds stood idle because no games were posted in cloisters; or a captain would post up one third game, and not change it for the rest of a season, though some of the players might be stopping out or even have left the school. If a boy who was down for a game shirked, the usual penalty was that he was not put down again for a fortnight, just what he wanted. In short, the system broke down badly.

In 1894 the school adopted a league system. The original league contained twenty-four teams, each of which played once against the other twenty-three. The 264 boys comprised in it were the youngest players in the school. Every new boy was placed in it at once; boys in the same house were placed in the same team. Great interest was taken in these league matches by both players and spectators, slackness vanished, and

rules were rigorously enforced by referees. Of course a challenge cup was provided, and medals for the winning team; but the issue of medals has been recently stopped. The captain of 1894 was W. A. E. Austen, and he worked out all the details. The chief drawbacks to the league are: (i) The difficulty of arranging

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substitutes; this was felt more in 1894, when many of the players were often in Mr. Stewart's daily "extra." (ii) The prevention of improper transferences of players from one team to another. (iii) If the captain of football were ever slack the whole fabric of the league would fall to pieces, for an enormous amount of work is thrown upon his shoulders; recently the work has been delegated to the third member of the first eleven.

(iv) It is difficult to keep up a constant supply of referees.

But this original Unders' League did not go far enough. There were still many boys not included in the league who got little play, and those included in it hardly got enough. So in 1899 the league was enlarged. It now consists of 26 teams. A house has, according to its size, two or three teams. Each team plays all the others twice every season, so getting 50 matches. Each match lasts for one hour, and points are reckoned as in the Association League. The house whose teams (2 or 3 as the case may be) have the best average, wins the First League cup, and another cup is given for the house which is next in order of merit thus calculated. As the order of merit is determined by the number of points secured by all the teams in each house added together, no house derives any advantage from placing its best players all in one team; it is better policy for a house to make all its teams as nearly equal as possible. The two house-club games are thus left with about twenty-five players in each, and they too now play a league tournament among themselves. Charterhouse has house matches too, which have not hitherto been played upon the league system. The Football Captain must be in the Sixth Form.

Such is the organization of football at present. It provides almost every boy with as much football as he wants, and makes him feel "when uncompelled, compelled the most," to play the game.

As to its effect upon the play of the School Eleven

opinions differ. Some authorities attribute the apparent falling off during the last few seasons to the influence of the league. Perhaps they are right, but certain other causes have probably contributed to this result. First of all, the match ground is no longer rough and irregular, as it used to be. Hard and fast it always has been and always will be. There used to be no grass at all upon it; there is not much now, but cultivation has produced a more or less complete growth of weeds, so that a foreign team does not find it so strange a ground to play upon as formerly. Next, the average of football has improved throughout the country, a fact which has perhaps not been sufficiently taken into account by critics of the school play. Foreign matches, too, are so frequent, that the eleven is apt to get stale and indifferent, and the spectators listless. The thundering cheers and continuous applause, and cries of "Charterh-o-use," have ceased, or are only raised when stimulated by *claqueurs* in the scoring-box. However, it should be remembered that many who might be spectators are really playing on their own account, for league games now go on of necessity during some foreign matches. Last of all, a false standard of play is aimed at. The school team tries to imitate what it hears or sees of modern scientific or professional tactics. Now these are not quite suitable for a school. For they require a greater nicety of combination than a school team can usually attain. Moreover they are the tactics of men, not boys; hard charging and bustling of opponents, though perfectly legal, are stopped by the referee in a professional

match, heavy falls and hard knocks being dangerous to older players. To boys they are not; for boys can give and take them without receiving any harm.

Between 1872 and the end of last season Charterhouse played 556 foreign matches, of which it lost 128, drew 71, won 357; goals for the school amounting to 1,555, those against it to 850. The highest number of goals in one match is 13, scored against Sandhurst in 1899. The Westminster matches were resumed, after a long interval, in 1875. They are played at Vincent Square and Charterhouse in even and odd years. For a long time Charterhouse won match after match; about 1889 its superiority was less certain, now it is resumed. Of the 30 matches played between the two schools Charterhouse has won 23, lost 5, and drawn 2, and has obtained 99 goals to Westminster's 32. One of these draws was in 1891. The score five minutes before time was one all. Then Hewitt took one of his grand runs down the side, and from a screw kick apparently sent the ball through the Westminster goal. The Westminsters declared that the ball had gone behind, certainly their goal-keeper did not try to stop the shot. But as neither umpire would give an opinion, for the spectators had encroached on the field of play and interfered with their view of the game, the referee decided not to allow the goal.

The best seasons have been: (i) That of 1876-7, in which W. R. Page's eleven won 10 matches out of 11, drew 1, and lost none. (ii) That of 1880-1, in which C. K. Harrison's eleven won 14 matches, drew 1, and lost 1. This single defeat was not quite fair

upon the school, for it was received in an extra match at the end of the season, and from the Old Carthusian team, which won the Association Cup a fortnight afterwards. (iii) That of 1881-2, in which A. K. Henley's eleven won all the 16 matches. Blenkiron, Cobbold, Amos, and A. M. Walters were in this team. P. M. Walters never rose higher than the second eleven.

In December, 1882, there was a dispute about the house matches. In those days postponements to suit the convenience of either side were the custom. On this occasion there had been so many that on the evening of the last Saturday of Oration quarter the final tie between Gownboys and Hodgsonites had yet to be played. Hodgsonites then claimed the cup because, as they alleged, there had been a definite fixture for the previous Friday, and they had been ready then to play. Gownboys asserted that there had been no fixture for that day, and offered to play on the next Monday, the only available day of the quarter. This Hodgsonites refused to do, because several of their eleven would then be away for an examination. The football eleven discussed the question in a heated meeting which lasted for hours, and as they could come to no conclusion, referred the matter to the arbitration of three masters. After spending a long time in examining the evidence as to a fixture having been made or not, they decided that there had been no fixture, that the house which had lost some of its team should not be compelled to play on the Monday, and that there was no winner of the House Cup. Ever since this incident houses have stuck to their fixtures.

There was a curious match in 1875 against Old Carthusians. The snow was quite a foot deep on the ground in the morning. But snow ploughs were made out of benches, everyone alike worked hard at clearing away the snow between first and second school, during the quarter, and at 12.30, so that by the afternoon nearly all the ground was fairly clear for play, though the snow was piled up so deeply along the sides of the ground, that now and then a player was almost buried in it by a heavy charge. The football of Oration quarter has for the last few years ended with a match, played on the first day of the holidays, against "Old Internationals" at Queen's Club.

Some details of Old Carthusian football may here be given. The winning of the Association Cup in 1881 was witnessed by many of the school, for the final tie, as were the two previous ones, was played at the Oval. There were two Internationals then playing for Old Carthusians: E. H. Parry, who still can cause the school players some trouble; W. R. Page, perhaps the finest dribbler of the old style ever seen, who learnt his skill at runabout—he died in 1884; the third International was the centre half, J. F. M. Prinsep. Next season his football career ended, for military duties took him to Egypt, where he served with great distinction until his premature death in 1895. E. G. Wynyard was another great player in this team. Next Christmas the club had its one and only football tour. The team travelled to Scotland, and played Queen's Park at Glasgow on New Year's Day; the mud was ankle deep, and the Carthusians

were badly beaten. Other matches, in Scotland, Nottingham, and Sheffield, were closely contested, but Carthusians only scored one victory in a week's play —they were not fully represented, did too much travelling, and had no reserve of forwards. After some dull years, the seasons of 1885-6-7 again saw Old Carthusians at the head of amateur clubs. This was the time when W. N. Cobbold, T. W. Blenkiron, A. Amos, A. M. Walters, and P. M. Walters were in their prime. The first four had been members of the famous Cambridge eleven of 1883, which brought the modern theory of combined play to perfection, and founded The Corinthian Club. Cobbold, "the prince of dribblers," was the most dangerous goal-getter in England. Injuries brought his career as a forward in first-class matches to an early close. P. M. and A. M. Walters have never been surpassed as backs. Cobbold played for England against Scotland in 1883-5-6-7; A. M. Walters in 1885-6-7-9-90; P. M. in every year from 1885 to 1890; Amos in 1885. The brothers Walters rendered splendid service to Old Carthusians for many years subsequently.

The most famous match ever played by Old Carthusians was that against Preston North End, in 1887. The professionals had not been hitherto defeated in any match during the whole season. The encounter was the semi-final of the Association Cup competition, and the last occasion on which an old boys' club came near winning it. All the four players last mentioned were engaged. Early in the game C. A. Smith had the professionals' goal at his mercy, when he was

tripped from behind, and the play then became decidedly rough. Half time came, with no score to either side. In a few minutes Cobbold sent a wonderful shot through the Preston goal. Immediately afterwards he was badly lamed, but the splendid play of the two backs kept the Northerners well out of the Carthusian goal. Just before time a foul was given against a Carthusian back; most spectators thought it should have been given to the other side, and that a Preston man had tried "jumping." But the foul was given against the Carthusians, and the ball headed through goal off the free kick. This made the score one all at the end of ninety minutes. An extra half hour had to be played; the Carthusians were now one man short, and Preston got the winning goal. This was the last great struggle of an old boys' club for the Association Cup. C. Wreford Brown was in goal on this occasion. He had begun his football career as "a hard-working forward, but too apt to leave his place," to quote "The Carthusian." He may well have been very undecided as to what was his place, for he was within three seasons a forward, a goal-keeper, and centre half. In the last place he remained the mainstay of all Old Carthusian football until 1898, when, after playing as captain of England against Scotland, he retired from the game. This retirement was considered to be temporary only; indeed he has since played for Corinthians in South Africa and Sweden, and still plays for Old Carthusians in important Cup Ties.

E. S. Currey played as a forward for England against

Scotland in 1890, but about this time again there was a pause in Carthusian successes, just as there had been in 1882. The old players were getting stiff, the new ones had not appeared. But about 1894 the club came to the front again. It was no longer a competitor for the Association Cup, but, recognizing that times had changed, began to compete for the London Senior Cup, which it won in 1896-7-9; for the London Charity Cup, which it won in 1896 and '98, and lost four times in the final tie; and for the Amateur Cup, which it won in 1894 and '97. After the victory of '97 the club retired from this competition too. It divided the newly founded Arthur Dunn Cup with Old Salopians in 1903, after two halved matches, and won it in 1904.

The period from 1894 onwards is the time of such players as Gilliat, Wreford Brown, the Stanbroughs, Bliss, Bray, Hewitt, Buzzard, and G. O. Smith, who played centre forward for England against Scotland in 1894-6-7-8-9, 1900-1, most famous of players of the modern game, and the best writer on the subject. During this period many a school entertainment at Charterhouse was enlivened by the appearance on the stage of Dr. Haig Brown with a telegram. Everyone knew what this meant. Old Carthusians had won yet another tie, and the news would be cheered till the roof rang. Since 1892—previous results cannot be precisely obtained—Old Carthusians' Club has played 287 matches, of which 175 have been won, 71 lost, and 41 drawn; goals for the club are 937, and against it 504.

ATHLETICS.

Athletics were first held in 1861, in consequence of suggestions contained in two letters to "Papers from Greyfriars," the school magazine of that time. The first letter came in 1860 from "a Gownboy," E. S. Thompson. He advanced the usual arguments in support of his suggestion, and took great pains to show that athletics would not lead to an increase of betting in the school. The next letter dealt with practical difficulties; the writer said "a few things would be required at first, such as hurdles, jumping poles, a shell." Now modern Charterhouse prides itself on having a very complete and elaborate athletic plant, but it has not, as far as is known, a "shell." A "shell" is what is now called the weight or shot. However, a start was made, with or without "a shell," in 1861. The first president was the late J. Butter, afterwards the Charterhouse missioner at Coventry. The division of competitors into the three classes below 14, below 16, over 16 years of age was made. The present Lord Chief Justice carried off most of the prizes. A. F. Clarke, afterwards a famous "blue," and now an archdeacon, won the third-class mile. Music was contributed by a police band. The prizes were given away by the head master and Mrs. Elwyn. Improvements came gradually; many were suggested

THE OBSTACLE RACE.

V. C. Johnson.] [*Photo.*

THE STEEPLECHASE.

by Dr. Haig Brown in 1864, in which year Mrs. Haig Brown gave away the prizes for the first time, a function which she performed every year until 1897. Here it should be stated that Mr. Girdlestone has been starter since 1868.

"Athletics"—this is the old word, not "sports," which was considered a vulgarism till a few years ago —have always been held upon the lines laid down by the first committee. The system of colours alone has been changed. At one time every boy in the school was obliged to have them, and on the day of athletics he was obliged to wear flannels and his colours, not simply a cap, but also a large sash, much like those worn now by Oddfellows and other charitable clubs in their processions. The sashes were worn for the last time in 1873. They were grotesque enough, but when everyone wore them the half-mile handicap was a pretty sight, for all the school ran in this race, and all wore their sashes. This was perhaps absurd, but it was more picturesque than the present system. It is well enough to restrict colours to the winners of heats, but nothing could look worse than a gaudy athletic cap worn in combination with ordinary clothes, yet this is a common sight now at Charterhouse. In fact colours had better go altogether. The runners do not wear them during a race, for their identity is clearly given by their numbers. Athletic caps are never seen again after the Athletic Day. Can anyone explain what becomes of them? They could hardly be worn outside the school.

The steeplechase dates from 1874. It used to be

run upon a course at the south end of the football match ground. There was a big water-jump, artificially constructed which it was impossible to clear. The fire brigade used to turn out at six in the morning to pump the water into it. The sides were puddled with clay, and the remains of it are still visible in a certain damp spot on the house-club football ground. This race was transferred to the water meadows of Godalming in 1886. The obstacle race was introduced in 1884. Now and then there has been a tug of war between house teams, but it was never very popular. Once a football dribbling race was introduced, but abandoned after one trial. From 1877 to 1893 the mile was run upon the Compton Road; since 1894 the track on Green has been used.

The day of athletics has usually been the last Wednesday of Long quarter; but now and then the date of Easter has caused it to be shifted to the Tuesday before the holidays, which, for many reasons, is an undesirable day. The organization of athletics has been carried to great perfection by the care and thought of a series of good presidents; everything is done for the convenience of all concerned. There is a note book in which each president records all his experiences for the benefit of his successors, and so each new president finds a store of information ready to hand. The committee consists of three *ex officio* members, viz., the head monitor, and the captains of cricket and football, and six other members selected by the whole school. The committee elects its own president, and always chooses the right man. For some years indiscriminate

admission to the school grounds made Athletic Day a most undesirable one for parents and other relatives of Carthusians to choose for a visit to the school. But this has recently been altered. Proceedings are ended by a prize-giving in the Hall.

Various objections have been raised against athletics. First, it is said that they are not worth the money; which might be better spent. The annual expenditure here is about £140 or £150 a year. This would certainly be a large sum to spend upon one day's amusement. But then athletics are practically the main amusement of the school from the exeat to the end of Long quarter; they may therefore be regarded dearer than football, but cheaper than cricket. Out of this total, however, a very large sum might be saved if medals were introduced in place of some of the prizes. At present the prizes (and besides these there are seventeen challenge cups) account for nearly half the annual expenditure. A large economy might be effected, too, if there was no one grand day, and the several races were run off, as are the heats, on different days. Probably this arrangement would not only save much expense, but also release the school from the many undesirable accompaniments of Athletic Day. Then it is said that running for prizes fosters selfishness, and teaches none of the subordination of the individual to others, without which no success can be attained at cricket or football. That may be granted. The only reply is that no other form of exercise has yet been devised to bridge over the time when football has ceased and cricket has not begun. And, after all,

there is a good deal of self-abnegation required for training.

At present, whatever may be the reason, athletics are not popular. There are too many spectators, too few competitors. Few take the trouble to run in the heats, and still fewer to train. Not many years ago hundreds used to run round Green after third school in a continuous stream. Most of the preliminary running nowadays takes place on Under Green, and here some heats are run; but the finals are held on Green. In connexion with Athletics should be mentioned the growing practice of "runs" in the open country. These are taken either by one or two or three boys together, or sometimes by a house.

The school has had many good athletes: Lord Alverstone, A. F. Clarke, E. F. Growse, H. T. Bowlby, B. Pollock, H. A. Munro, D. Crossman, A. Ramsbotham, W. Attlee, G. A. Gardiner, G. C. Vassall, W. Fitz-Herbert, E. L. Leader. It is curious that so few of them are record holders in the school meetings, as this list shows:

RECORD HOLDERS.

Cricket ball . .	1892	A. C. Allnutt .	118yds.
Putting weight (16 lbs.)	1886	W. A. Shaw .	32ft. $\frac{1}{2}$in.
Long jump . . .	1895	E. N. Broome .	21ft. 7$\frac{1}{2}$in.
High jump . . .	1883	A. M. Walters .	5ft. 7in.
Pole jump . . .	1877	J. C. Ames. .	9ft. 2in.
100 yards . . .	1881	R. J. White .	10$\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
200 yards . . .	1877 1898	J. E. Eddis J. D. Coleridge	21 sec.
Hurdles . . .	1894	C. H. Wilson .	17$\frac{2}{5}$ sec.
Quarter mile . .	1886	R. G. Baker-Carr	53$\frac{4}{5}$ sec.
Mile . . .	1883	H. A. Munro .	4m. 30sec

THE RIFLE CORPS.

The school corps was raised by the Rev. T. G. Vyvyan, in October, 1873, and attached to the 4th Surrey Administrative Battalion; it next became the Cadet Company of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, and in January, 1900, the Secretary of State for War approved of its strength being increased to two companies. There had been drilling of an irregular kind before 1873. For the authorities determined in 1872 that the whole school should drill, first, by houses once or twice a week in the morning, and, secondly, altogether at 12.30 on Saturdays. The Saturday drills were called "Battal." The houses were formed up separately under command of their monitors and moved down to Green; then there was a march past, with the band playing, and a march round Green in fours. The only point in which discipline was maintained was the wearing of caps. a boy might do anything if only he had a cap, and in those days caps were not worn at any other time. Yet "battal" was popular at first. At the end of summer quarter there was "a review." The programme of one held in 1874 runs thus: "The review will consist of a few simple manœuvres performed by the young gentlemen or Charterhouse cadets." The drill instructor was Sergeant-Major G. Ford, formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards. White flannels were worn for the last "battal" of a quarter, and the band always played during the march past. But times changed

soon, and "battal" became disliked as a meaningless nuisance. It was abolished in 1892.

To return to the rifle corps; in 1873 it consisted of about sixty members. They possessed twelve Snider rifles, perhaps quite enough, for there was little drill, and the only shooting was at glass bottles in a back yard in the Peperharow Road. The armoury was the small room now "The Carthusian" office, and there was no better accommodation to be had till 1891, when the present armoury was secured. In 1874 permission was obtained to fire upon a range then existing at Hurtmore. The target was in the bend just above Hunter's Bridge, and the 500 yards firing-point in front of the house at the bottom of the Hurtmore Valley, and behind the pool. Shooting had repeatedly to be stopped to permit canoes to pass. But everyone then shot his class, and those who had time tried to do more. A Charterhouse team—there were then eleven in it—competed for the Ashburton Shield at Wimbledon in 1874. They made seventy-seven hits and seventy-seven misses; "Miss, nought, target thirty-four all clear," was heard seventy-seven times, and yet Charterhouse was not quite bottom of the list, just beating Rossall. Carthusian marksmen may now laugh at this performance, but they must remember that there were no sighting shots, that the rifle was the Snider, that the team had never had rifles in their hands till the previous spring, that they shot standing at 200 yards, that there was no scientific coaching, and that Rossall was beaten. This first team contained several who made their mark afterwards as good shots, among them were

R. S. S. Baden-Powell, H. H. Dobbie, A. Orford. In fact the difficulties of those days brought good men to the front. Next year the school climbed up to the fifth place. Better range accommodation had been found, for the Governing Body sanctioned the construction of the present short range on the school estate. Firing was permitted at 300 yards, *i.e.*, from where the lawn tennis courts are now, and over the road: this dangerous practice was stopped in 1881. In 1875 the Hurtmore range was closed, and for practice at 500 yards the team was forced to drive seven miles to Blackheath, near Albury. A start had to be made before dinner, and the school could not be reached again till late in the evening. In 1876 Charterhouse came out second at Wimbledon. By this time something about the theory of shooting had been picked up, and a few foreign matches arranged. In 1877 access was obtained to a range on Piccard's Rough, at the foot of the Hog's Back, and an annual fixture was arranged with Winchester, which has only recently fallen through. At Wimbledon the school was placed fourth in 1878, and second in 1879; in 1880 it dropped to fifth, and next year to seventh. In 1881, the year in which Mr. Vyvyan was succeeded as captain by Mr. A. H. Tod, there was a great review of Volunteers at Windsor. It was suggested that the school corps should attend. The local military authorities showed much interest in the project, and the adjutant, Major Matthews, often came over from Guildford to aid and criticise the drill. Arms were purchased; parades were held every day, many of the

Sixth Form enlisted, the numbers were doubled, and an excellent company of twenty-four file attended the review. They drove to Windsor, marched past with the 2nd Surrey Battalion, and did not return till nearly midnight. This review gave a great impetus to volunteering in the school, and what had been merely a shooting club became an efficient cadet corps.

In 1882 began a long series of shooting victories. Charterhouse won the Ashburton Shield for the first

E. G. Millar.] [*Photo.*

CHARTERHOUSE LINES IN CAMP AT ALDERSHOT.

time. The shooting was more carefully organized than it had been in previous years; daily position drill and systematic coaching were introduced. But the chief credit of the victory belonged to T. T. Jackson, captain of the eight, who made 33 at 500 yards, shooting last, with a Snider rifle, and in bad weather. Charterhouse came in the winner by six points. In 1883 the feat was repeated—a very narrow victory. The school scored 406, and won on the last shot, Winchester coming next with 403. In this year the corps began "cross country drills," or small field-days, on its own account, at Mousehill and other places near Godalming.

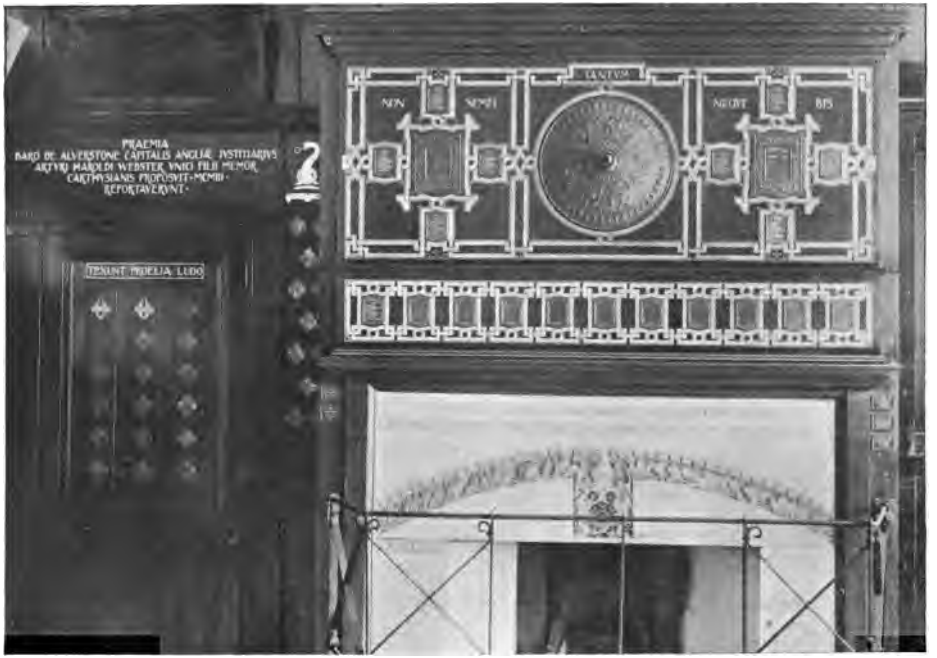
In 1884 Charterhouse was only seventh at Wimbledon, after heading the list at 200 yards. There were difficulties again about a range, for Piccard's was closed. After a great deal of trouble a grand site for one was found on Puttenham Great Common, one of the most beautiful spots of a beautiful county. Here a double section range was constructed; all the latest improvements were adopted, all the designs were drawn up and carried out without outside help, and the school came into possession of one of the finest and safest ranges in the district. The same year the Snider rifle gave place to the Martini-Henry. In 1885 the cadets attended a Public School field-day for the first time and comparisons with other schools led to great improvements in drill and uniform. The shooting from 1885 to 1889 was good, but never very successful. However, in 1885 the Spencer Cup came to Charterhouse—won by F. L. Vogel one of three brothers, all well-known shots. In 1887 two companies of 48 file each attended both the Jubilee Reviews—one in St. James's Park, the other at Aldershot. Both days were very hot, and there were many dismal prophecies of sunstroke. However only one boy fell out during the London Review, though the corps had to stand to arms for over two hours in Waterloo Place and the Mall. But when the return train stopped at Woking all were glad to drink water from the fire-buckets handed into the carriages by sympathizing porters. The Aldershot Review was a great success as far as the school went; the cadets marched past splendidly, in double companies, to quite

a chorus of "Well done Dark Greens." The corps were on parade at 5.45, missed their breakfast, were under arms till 4, when black with dust they were at last dismissed to get food and a wash, and finally reached the school at 11.30. No one fell out.

In 1887 Sergeant-Instructor Grindel of the King's Own Borderers began his service in the school. But it was not until 1889, the last year of the N. R. A. meetings at Wimbledon, that his management of the shooting began to tell, and Charterhouse won the Ashburton Shield with the record score of 469. Lately the school has grown somewhat accustomed to success, but at that time there was no present Carthusian who remembered the former victories of 1882 and 1883, and enthusiasm knew no bounds. Next year at Bisley, Charterhouse won with 450, being actually 48 points ahead of Harrow, the second in order of merit. In 1891 Charterhouse, with a very young team, managed to win by two points. This was the third successive victory. The borough of Godalming now prepared its own reception for the victorious eight, and Carthusians raised a subscription to commemorate the triple event. The subscription list was closed in a few days, so freely did the money pour in; enough was raised to erect the Ashburton Memorial in the Armoury, and purchase some badly-needed rifles; a balance of over £100 was invested to provide a silver cup every year for the highest scorer in foreign matches. But "Qua ter quater;" before the Memorial was in its place the school had won again. This year other competitors began to think that these successes

were due to the Charterhouse system of coaching; that the team itself did next to nothing, the coach everything. A committee was appointed to consider the matter, before which Charterhouse gladly laid the fullest account of its methods. The upshot of the discussion was that, while the fairness of the Carthusian methods was fully admitted, all coaching, except by members of the team, was rigidly interdicted for the future. No doubt it was expected that the run of Charterhouse victories would cease; there was indeed a pause for two years, but in 1895 Charterhouse won again with 432 against 420 made by the second school, and again in 1896 by 414—six more than the next school. In 1897, the first year in which the Lee-Metford rifle was used, Charterhouse, after leading at 200 yards lost the Shield at the longer range. Next year the school won again, after a grand struggle, making a record score of 467, and beating Wellington by two points. Since 1898 Charterhouse has been second twice, third twice, and once fifth.

Charterhouse has now shot thirty-one times for the Shield, and carried it off nine times; it has won with the Snider, the Martini-Henry, the Lee-Metford rifle; it held the record with every rifle and at every range until 1899, when Rossall beat the Charterhouse record with 472. The school has never taken any unfair advantage of its proximity to Bisley; it does not shoot there habitually, from an idea of fair play; indeed, the Carthusian team has probably fired less often at Bisley than that of any other school when the competition for the Shield begins.



West, Godalming.] [*Photo.*

THE ASHBURTON AND ARTHUR WEBSTER MEMORIALS IN ARMOURY.

To return to the drilling: this has gone on steadily since 1897, and now may be substituted for school work during the two weekly "singing" hours of Long and Oration quarters. The only drawback to this arrangement is that during the winter months, when the evenings have closed in, these drills must be done in Hall, and not out of doors. During the heat of summer company drill is suspended, but position drill goes on vigorously every day. At the Windsor Review held by the Queen in 1897, the school corps paraded about 160 members of over 5 ft. 4 in. in height, and was the only cadet corps armed throughout with the Lee-Metford rifle.

A cadet corps in a public school, holding a position halfway between work and play, wants a little encouragement from time to time, and this Charterhouse and other school companies now obtain in the way of whole holidays for field-days; but the maintenance of their efficiency is always rather difficult, especially where drill is used as a form of punishment. Again, the popularity of a cadet corps depends largely upon the support it receives from the monitors and leading athletes in the school; of such support the Charterhouse corps has always received a tolerable amount; its numbers have been fairly well kept up for many years, and even if many recruits join when young, a satisfactory standard of height and chest measurement has been maintained. The good work which it does is shown by the number of its old members who have taken commissions in volunteer battalions, and are or have been musketry instructors and adjutants in the regular army.

In 1901 the corps sent its first detachment, about 90 strong, to the Public Schools brigade camp at Aldershot. The detachment was inspected on parade by Major-General Baden Powell, just home from South Africa. Since then detachments, varying in strength from 80 to 115 have gone into camp every year. Our proximity to Aldershot is a great advantage, for it enables us to march there and back by road. In 1901 the black uniform was abandoned for a khaki kit. In 1903 Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, an old Carthusian, founded "The Arthur Webster Prizes," in memory of his son the Hon. Arthur Webster, formerly a sergeant in the school corps. These prizes are given for a competition between house squads of 12 men each and a commander. The competition consists of two stages. (*a*) Musketry: all the firing is at a disappearing target. (*b*) Field training: the squads are directed to advance over about one and a half miles of rough country upon a given position. The ground used in the second stage is varied from year to year.

In conclusion, since 1902, every member of the corps has been obliged to go through a course of firing at stationary and disappearing targets. The cost of adapting the range was borne by Mr. A. Barclay Walker, an old Weekite.

RACKETS.

At Old Charterhouse there were two open courts: one of them had a single side wall of rough flint, the other none; neither had a back wall. Fags were posted outside the courts when monitors or

uppers played, to return the balls. If they were slack, the players at the end of the game sent the fags into a corner of the court and potted them with the old balls. From 1872 to 1877 school competitions took place on the Uskite open court, of which the late Mr. Stewart is said to have had a remarkably intimate knowledge. The beauty of the court was that you never knew at what angle the ball would come off. A project for building two covered courts was started in 1873, and one court was opened for play in December, 1877; a second, with dressing rooms, soon after. The estimate for the building was £2,350, but, with the interest on borrowed money and other items, the sum eventually paid was £2,915. It took some years to pay off the debt, but money came in liberally from old and present Carthusians, the masters, and profits of the pavilion and "The Carthusian." Both courts were a success; the south court, turning out the faster of the two, has always been the match court, and since the first exhibition match played in it by the four brothers Gray early in 1878, many are the good games and matches that have been witnessed there by enthusiastic and demonstrative galleries.

The wear and tear of twenty years has necessitated a sum of over £600 being spent on the courts during the last six years. Both courts are now roofed entirely with glass set in steel frames, instead of the old woodwork and slates, of which the former was quite rotten and the latter always leaking; the result is an exceptionally good light in the courts, even on

dark days. Further, the match court has been entirely relined, *i.e.*, provided with new walls and floor, made of a composition which is beautifully smooth, fast, and true, and never sweats. The importance of the latter quality in damp weather is self-apparent. The average number of members is nearly sixty. Courts are

RACKET AND SQUASH COURTS.

allotted on the weekly system at the beginning of each quarter, and rarely is a court found vacant except during the busiest time of house cricket and football matches, or in very tropical summer weather. The cost of play is given under the matter of expenses. Most players have running accounts with the marker, which are duly sent in to the house masters with other bills at the end of the quarter. The managers were

very fortunate at the start in securing the services of Walter Gray as marker; his keenness and kindness were well known to everyone who played at Charterhouse between 1878 and 1903. Every day, from 12.30 to 1.30, he played with and coached the players who were coming on; he was always ready to "fill up a game," and often played three hours at a stretch. Charterhouse has had few more devoted servants than Walter Gray. He retired owing to ill-health, in 1903; his successor is Gilbert Brown, late of Princes' Club. Scratch doubles and house matches are played off in Oration quarter, the single ties in Long quarter; for the school representatives many matches are arranged with visiting pairs, and there is an annual contest with Winchester.

For the first ten years after the courts were built Charterhouse did not shine in the Public Schools competition; one match, and one only, was won during this period; but from 1887 to 1894 was a time of great brilliance. This was chiefly due to the advent of Mr. F. D. Longworth, an old Carthusian and Cambridge representative; he at once infused more science and more dash into the school play, was always eager to coach and aid, and organized a series of first-class matches for the school pair. And he improved his own play as well as theirs, for in 1892, 1893 and 1901, he was amateur racket champion. The Charterhouse pairs in the eight years from 1887 to 1894 were five times in the final round, and carried off the cup three times. The names of the winning pairs, recorded in gold letters on the board in the gallery of the courts, are as follows:

1888—E. C. STREATFEILD and W. SHELMERDINE.
1893—E. GARNETT and V. H. PENNELL.
1894—E. GARNETT and V. H. PENNELL.

Several players have distinguished themselves at the game for their respective universities; for Oxford, F. S. Cokayne, A. D. Erskine and G. T. Branston; for Cambridge, F. D. Longworth, H. R. Meyer, W. G. H. Price, E. Garnett. H. R. B. Hancock, who played in 1895 and has been abroad ever since, was as brilliant a player as any ever seen at Charterhouse. During the last few years the school has been content with a humbler position in the annual competition at Queen's Club, not that the general standard of play has been higher, but because Charterhouse representatives have been distinctly inferior to those who have gone before. In this competition, it may be interesting to notice that Harrow comes easily first with 19 wins; Eton second with 7; Charterhouse third with 3; Rugby, Winchester, and Malvern have won twice, Wellington and Marlborough each

RACKETS.

once. It must be remembered that these matches began in 1868, and Charterhouse was represented for the first time in 1878.

SQUASH RACKETS.

In 1883 three squash courts, built according to measurements obtained from Harrow, were attached to the racket courts; in 1894 three more, in 1901 three more. The game is a popular one at Charterhouse. The courts are never empty, and the members number over 200; this includes all subscribers to the racket courts, who pay no further subscription for squash rackets. Those not already members of the racket courts pay *2s. 6d.* per quarter.

FIVES.

Charterhouse possesses fifteen courts, of the Eton pattern. There is nothing unusual about them but their colours, some are a dark terra-cotta, unorthodox but excellent, others black, and some of the usual white colour. A disastrous experiment was made with the old courts fourteen years ago; they were tarred; the result was that the balls stuck to the walls, and play was interfered with for some time, until the tar was removed. The game is played with great energy all through the winter and spring; a few enthusiasts keep it up throughout the summer on Saturday evenings. There is an annual house competition, and school and house scratch pairs are often played. Some first-class players have been turned

out by the school, and of recent years annual home and home matches have been played against Eton and Harrow.

LAWN TENNIS.

In the old days, when lawn tennis was a novelty

FIVES COURTS.

everywhere, and cricket grounds were few and far between at Charterhouse, the school built three courts, of which one has lately been abolished. They are asphalte, painted green. At first the game was popular enough, there was a house competition and a challenge cup. But this competition was abolished by a sensible Sixth Form, and the cup diverted to another competition. These two courts are nearly always full during

the summer, and more play goes on upon the private courts of different masters. But lawn tennis is now discouraged, being looked upon as merely an obstacle to cricket.

SWIMMING AND BATHING.

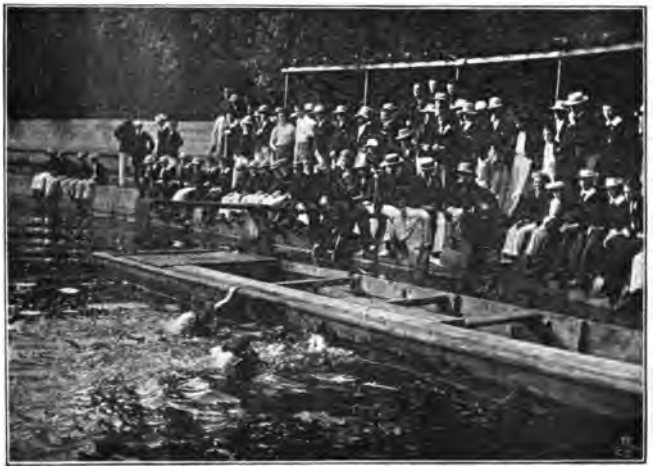
Below the racket courts is the river bathing place.

A. H. Tod.] [*Photo.*

BATHING PLACE IN RIVER WEY.

Here the muddy bank of the river has been replaced by concrete; several diving boards have been provided, and all conveniences for dressing. At the lower end of the bathing place is the deep pool known as "Bell Hole," above that a shallow reach of some forty yards, and above that the river is deep again. The best use has been made of a rather sluggish stream, but bathing is not always very pleasant when the mill at Eashing shuts off the water, or sheep are being washed above the bathing place.

For bathing the school is divided into four classes; of which the first class consists of those who cannot swim across the bath; the second class of those who can swim a length and a half of the bath, however slowly; the third of those who can swim two lengths in sixty seconds; the fourth of those who are able to



A SWIMMING RACE.

swim two lengths in forty seconds. Several advantages are gained by a fair or moderate swimmer. Thus those who have passed their "seconds" are allowed to go anywhere in the bath; in the river, non-swimmers are confined to the shallow part mentioned before; in the summer quarter only those who have passed their "thirds" or "fourths," and have reached V Form, are allowed to use a canoe.

The swimming bath was built in 1883. It is a handsome marble basin, in length 88 ft. × 30, with a depth varying from about 6 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. All round it are little cabins for the use of the bathers; there is a springboard for the divers. For an outlay of twopence a cup of coffee may be obtained from the manager of the baths.

THE SWIMMING BATH.

The Sixth and Fifth Forms may bathe in the river from 8 to 9 a.m., and from 6 to 7 p.m. every weekday during the summer. The rest of the school bathe by house-clubs; two house-clubs bathe together two days a week between second school and dinner, and also from 5.30 to 6.30 on one half-holiday a week. The arrangements for winter bathing in the bath are

different. The bathing sets are according to houses, and each gets two half-hours a week. On half-holidays the bathing goes on till 5.45. A good many colds are needlessly caught by bathers who on coming out of the bath on cold evenings loiter about on the way to their houses.

Nearly all boys learn to swim. At the end of each Cricket quarter there are house races in swimming, with a challenge cup as usual, diving competitions, and the Royal Humane Society competition. This latter consists in bringing up from the water to the bank a dummy representing a man; in the first stage competitors are shown where the dummy lies, in the second stage they have to find it as best they can. There used to be remarkably good performances in this competition under a bathman now departed. The truth was, that a small tip from the diver would elicit from this functionary very useful information about the position of the dummy. This is altered now.

BOATING.

Boating is connected with bathing, for no one can boat until he has passed a swimming test. Boating, or rather canoeing, was begun soon after the school moved to Godalming. Some enthusiasts bought canoes at Oxford, and paddled them all down the Thames to Weybridge, and thence by the Wey to Godalming. A few dinghies were added, and a club formed in 1883. This club was always in bad repute. No control was

exercised over the canoeists ; they spent most of their time in trying to upset each other, in damaging the

THE RIVER.

canoes and dinghies, in landing and bathing where they should not. Matters came to a climax in 1892,

when it was found that all the canoes were more or less damaged, and that the club had run up a considerable debt. The club was therefore broken up, and its debts were paid off by the shop. Lately boating has been resumed, without, however, the old abuses.

RETURNING FROM A FIRE.

The Fire Brigade.

This was formed in 1879, and is a very small and select body into which only the leading athletes are admitted. Its chief function once was that of filling the water-jump for the steeplechase on Green, but occasionally it has done useful service at fires, as at the King's Arms in 1883, at Mrs. Strudwick's farm (now the Lessington ground) in 1888, at Mr. Marshall's timber-yard in 1891, and at Holloway

Hill last July. On one occasion the brigade turned out to a fire in Godalming, without leave. The result was the appearance of two notices on the school board; one from the owner of the burnt property, thanking "the young heroes" for their gallantry, the other from the head master, sending the "young heroes" to extra school for going out of bounds without leave. On another occasion the glare of a fire was seen in the north-west. The brigade turned out, and pushed their engine for miles in the direction of the glare. They seemed to get no nearer to it, and eventually had to leave the engine eight miles away in a country lane, and fetch it back next day. The supposed fire was the glare of a night attack at Aldershot. They have a fire escape, besides a manual engine. Every house is fitted up with fire hose and hand grenades, and in some houses fire drill is regularly practised. The accompanying photograph was taken on the return of the brigade in the summer from a fire in a neighbouring farmyard.

THE CHESS CLUB.

A good deal of chess has always been played in the Library, and in 1877 the Library Committee decided to form a Chess-club. Chess ties were started, and correspondents in "The Carthusian" grew clamorous for house matches and a challenge cup. In 1886 there were matches against Brooke Hall, Old Carthusians, and Westminster, the first of which has become annual. In 1895 permanent quarters were found for the club in the room under the stage; 177 members joined, and

permission was granted for play to be continued after "locking-in" on winter half-holidays. An annual tournament was instituted and house matches were begun, but interest in them has greatly decreased.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

At old Charterhouse the House Library meetings fulfilled many of the functions of a debating society. In 1873 "The Debating and Literary Society" was formed to discuss literary and school topics as well as political questions. It began its career by a debate on the motion "That the band is beneficial to the school"; and it held readings, *e.g.*, in 1875 the President, E. W. Hansell, read aloud Byron's "Siege of Corinth," and there was a discussion on the poem. The society, to quote its own minute-book, "then died away." In 1879 it was revived on the lines of the Winchester Debating Society. Masters now began to take a part in its proceedings. School topics were not admitted; but this rule was suspended on a memorable occasion in 1888. The question debated was whether the new cricket ground, *i.e.*, Under Green, should be divided into house grounds or house-club grounds. About 130 attended this debate; many Old Carthusians came down to speak or to listen; the discussion was prolonged to eleven, and house-clubs won the day. This society had a long and useful career; the chief difficulty it had to contend with was the length of the entertainments, for the only good time for a debate was after nine on Saturday evenings, and at one time entertainments

were prolonged beyond this hour. In 1895 this society, like its predecessor, came to an end. In 1899 a new Debating Society was formed which, so far, has been fairly successful. A few years ago there was also a French Debating Society, which did not live very long.

Music and Entertainments.

The school arrangements for musical instruction and the choir have been noticed above. But musical pursuits are also a part of the amusements of the school. First there is the brass band, which began its practices in 1872, and soon gave evidence of its proficiency by performing the National Anthem on Green, "in a very creditable manner," as "The Carthusian" said. A "half" was given to the bandsmen for their performance, and to the audience for their attention. For years the band, always conducted by Mr. Cousins, flourished greatly. It gave concerts in Godalming and old Charterhouse, the Victoria Hall, the Prince's Hall, and elsewhere in London. It played marches at battalion drill, and gave long performances on Old Carthusians' Day. Sometimes it has played in the Ante-Chapel, to reinforce the choir. It has accompanied a victorious eight to the Wimbledon prize-giving, but it has never been in any way attached, as a military band, to the rifle corps. For years it gave Promenade Concerts upon Green on Saturday evenings in summer. And of late these performances have been resumed.

A string band was formed at the end of 1874, and

later "The Orchestral Band," which, strengthened by imported skill, still fills up intervals in theatrical entertainments. Amongst other musical institutions now abandoned, the Greyfriars Glee Club, the House Choirs, the Oratorio, and Sunday afternoon concerts may be noticed. Most of these depended upon the energy of a few musicians, and never took firm root

A MUSIC LESSON.

in the school. The first oratorio performed was Spohr's "Last Judgment," and the date 1875; next year there was no performance, but from 1877 to 1885 an oratorio was performed at the end of every Long quarter. The year 1902 saw the oratorio revived; the choir is aided by professionals and Old Carthusians. The School Concert has long been one of the great events of the year The first school concert was given in 1843. At old

Charterhouse its date was at the end of Long quarter, at new Charterhouse at the end of the Cricket quarter. Sunday afternoon concerts are given frequently by masters or boys. "Sing-Songs" are occasionally held in some houses, when music of a popular character is sung. A Charterhouse song-book has been published. Mr. G. H. Robinson was succeeded as organist in 1901 by Mr. E. D. Rendall.

Entertainments of different kinds have always been encouraged in Charterhouse. For instance, the Eunuchus was acted in 1729, 1751, and 1760; the Andria in 1752; the Adelphi in 1761. There were English plays too; Addison's Cato was a favourite, and acted in 1759, 1770, 1773, and doubtless on other occasions, but the records of most performances are lost. There is a quaint account of the 1770 performance in an old record written by a boy. "Cato was performed in the Governors' Room with great and deserved applause before a numerous and polite audience, in the first year of the reign of Berdmore,[1] who throughout the whole behaved himself with that condescension and affability which could not fail to attract esteem and love. The whole was conducted with decorum and the greatest regularity. N.B. It cost the 5th and 6th form alone, it is computed, about one hundred and fifty pounds. One thing must not be forgotten. When the carpenter went to Berdmore to shew him the bill he was generously pleas'd to advance two guineas of his own." No doubt Dr. Berdmore was "kind as

[1] S. Berdmore, D.D., head master 1769-1791.

kings upon their coronation day," but he seems to have got out of this business on better terms than did the Fifth and Sixth Forms. In 1724 there was a performance of a play "written by a Charterhouse scholar."[1] Its title was The Jesuits; the *dramatis personæ*, The Pope, The Devil, Two Jesuits disguised as Pilgrims; the scene, The Vatican. For some years before the school left London theatricals were held at the end of every Oration quarter, and there were three nights of theatrical performances at the end of the last quarter at old Charterhouse. These theatrical performances and the Oration have doubtless saved the school from the horrors of a speech day. At new Charterhouse Saturday evening entertainments soon became the rule. They were intended to serve the two purposes of encouraging musical tastes in the school and of keeping boys out of mischief during Saturday evenings in the winter, when they are locked into their houses at dusk, and have no 'banco,' there being no work to be prepared. The result used to be a good deal of noise, and some bullying. New boys were plagued in various ways; they were made to sing songs, or deliver speeches, or "jump the cupboards," *i.e.*, to jump from the top of them to the floor; this last was quite a dangerous proceeding, which Dr. Haig Brown effectually stamped out. It was on Saturday evenings that House-Library papers were put up at auction, and new boys forced to bid more than the original cost of the

[1] It has been suggested that the "scholar" was helped by Elkanah Settle, then a Pensioner of Charterhouse.

papers, for the honour of the house. Also there were rough games, such as "high cockolorum" (however it is to be spelt), "basting the bear," and "storming the tables," all dangerous to the smaller boys. Besides all this there were compulsory boxing and singlesticks.

The list of a quarter's "entertas"—the word is always abbreviated—at first was a meagre one; in 1873 it consisted of one nigger concert, one school concert, one contest of house choirs, one performance of school theatricals. All performers were masters or boys. For some years there was not much alteration in the list; lectures and Shakespeare readings were given from time to time, and once there was a spelling bee. Acting by boys was prohibited many years ago. Old Carthusian theatricals began in 1876. Gradually outside performers came in. In 1879 entertainments became weekly throughout Oration quarter. In 1881 they became weekly in Long quarter too, and so they have continued. The system of admission by season tickets (5*s.* each quarter) began in 1880. Previously admission had as a rule been free, but sometimes there was a small charge, which varied in amount according to the nature of the "enterta." Ballot for places and "the block" system began in 1881.

The palmy days of entertainments ended about the time that the barn was pulled down and the Hall was opened. There was certainly not much room in the barn, but then everyone could hear. The acoustic properties of the Hall have proved to be so defective that recitations and the like are almost impossible, for the large majority of the audience cannot hear what

goes on. Mr. Corney Grain bitterly contrasted the acoustic properties of the barn with those of the Hall. The result is that tableaux, conjurers, and military band concerts have become more frequent, and the audiences less attentive; boys are now allowed to read books and papers to subdue the talking which is inevitable when hearing is so difficult. From this cause and a certain indifference to music a great change has been made in

TABLEAU: THE QUEEN OF HEARTS.
(From an entertainment given by the ladies of Charterhouse.)

the nature of the programmes. For instance, during the last completed season there were twenty-three entertainments; of these twelve were not musical, and out of the eleven others boys took part in six only. In fact the system fails to encourage music in the school, but has practically succeeded in finding employment for Saturday evenings. In conclusion it should be said that the length of entertainments formerly interfered gravely with the Debating Society Library Meetings, and Shakespeare Readings; the natural time for

these is after prayers on Saturday evenings, but of recent years entertainments have often lasted till ten. Last season, however, their length was curtailed.

Science and Art.

Something has been said above of natural science and drawing as far as they are subjects of school work. But, like music, these pursuits form part of the school amusements as well. In 1875, at the suggestion of the Rev. G. S. Davies, was formed "The Charterhouse Science and Art Society," or C.S.A.S. Its objects were (i) to meet on alternate Saturday afternoons and listen to papers and discuss any subjects which could be comprised under the very wide title which the society had chosen for itself, and (ii) to make excursions during the summer. All went well for many years; the meetings were crowded, many of the Sixth Form read papers, and acquired much information in preparing them. In course of time, however, a foolish custom arose in the Sixth Form of boycotting the C.S.A.S.; still the Under School attended well, until in 1891 the society came to an abrupt end, no one knew the reason. After a few years lectures were resumed, but only at long intervals. A new Natural History Club, which Mr. Latter formed last year, now meets every week during the winter.

A Carpenter's Shop was opened in 1876 in temporary buildings, but there was no regular instruction to be obtained, and little use was made of it until 1884. Inquiry then showed that very few of its

frequenters could plane a board or make a proper joint. So its management was placed in the hands of a committee of masters; a competent instructor was engaged, lathes and other machinery procured, and a code of rules drawn up. Carpentering became a success, and specimens of good work are to be seen

CARPENTER'S SHOP.

every year in the Handicraft Exhibition. The Governing Body built large and suitable workshops in 1891, and a few years ago carpentering was elevated into part of the school course, as a subject which boys could take up during "singing hours."

A Photographic Club was suggested in 1880, and formed in 1884. One of the small rooms in the science block was granted to its members for the

development of their plates and the storage of their apparatus, and a series of excursions was arranged for the summer. But for some time the club did not flourish; photographic materials were then dear, and users of the photographic room few. There were several instances of wanton damage being done to it; outsiders would force their way in, smash the locks, and destroy the apparatus. Gradually it became clear to the most obtuse in the school that if this room were damaged there would be no extra half-holidays, and so the persecution ceased. Now there must be dozens of cameras in the school; everyone and everything is "shot," and photographic materials are quite a heavy item in the expenditure of many boys.

These various pursuits are encouraged every year by a Handicraft Exhibition. The first of these, held in 1886, consisted chiefly of photographs. Next year the Science and Art Society, the Sketching Club (now extinct), the workshop, and "the drawing shed," combined to make one exhibition; and there has been one almost every year since. The contents of these exhibitions are encyclopædic. They comprise sketches in oils, water-colours, charcoal, and pen-and-ink, also specimens of photography, carving, brass-work, copper-work, needlework, carpentry and turning. One year an organ was shown, built in the school; boats and canoes appear from time to time; of toboggans the spectator grows weary. Contributions are sent by anyone connected with the school: ladies, children, past and present Carthusians, boys, masters, servants. Mr. Davies also has organised exhibitions

of the works of Percy Robertson, Claude Hayes, W. P. Burton, J. Inskipp, G. F. Watts, Cecil Lawson, W. Estall. In 1899 two collections were shown of the works of almost every etcher of importance.

School artistic skill finds another opening in "The Greyfriar." This is the school illustrated paper. Its full title is "A Chronicle in Black and White by Carthusians." The first number was issued in August, 1884, and there has been one published at the end of every quarter since, so that the issue of August, 1904, was the sixty-first. Its contents consist of etchings, and reproductions of charcoal, pen-and-ink, or sepia sketches, water-colour sketches, or oil paintings, and there are literary articles. Each number contains two full-page illustrations, and many smaller ones. Contributions from Old Carthusians are welcomed, and the paper has been wonderfully successful.

W. M. THACKERAY, AT FIFTY YEARS OLD.

By Boehm. Reproduced from "The Greyfriar."

Among its main supporters are Mr. Davies, Struan Robertson, Percy Robertson, and General R. S. S. Baden-Powell. Max Beerbohm has sent many lively caricatures. Sketches of old and new Charterhouse and of picturesque places near Godalming are constantly appearing in its pages. There has been a series of articles on Charterhouse Worthies, such as J. Wesley, W. M. Thackeray, J. Leech, Sir W. Blackstone, Sir H. Havelock. These are of great value, both for their illustrations and as biographical articles. Those on Thackeray and Wesley have had a wide circulation outside the school. The Thackeray number was priced at 10*s.* the other day in a book-list. The Leech Prize picture of the year is usually reproduced, and each number contains a series of sketches called "holiday work": Carthusians sketch in many places during the holidays, and some unfortunate writer in the school has to write a composite article bringing all these miscellaneous sketches into some sort of connection. The steady increase in the number of sketches sent in by boys is the best evidence of the good work which the paper is doing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boxing and Fencing go on under the tuition of Sergeant-Major Noakes. There are many learners, and Carthusians have often shown up very well in the Public School competitions at Aldershot. Some years ago singlesticks and Indian clubs used to be popular. There was usually a squad swinging clubs

every morning in cloisters. Singlesticks also went on in cloisters; this had to be stopped, for it was dangerous to the passer-by.

Hockey, Rugby football, and Golf, have been now and then tried during the dull time at the end of Long quarter. There was once a quoit club. Paperchases were started in 1872, but dropped after a very few trials; for the neighbourhood did not appreciate them, and there was sure to be a company of aggrieved agriculturists outside the head master's door on the morning after a run. On one occasion some 200 of the runners went through a neighbouring preserve on the day before a contemplated battue. Recently house-runs have become a form of training for athletics.

Charterhouse has no gymnasium. Why there is none is often asked. To this question there are several answers. There is hardly time for another addition to the long list of school occupations. There is no good site for a gymnasium. It is invariably found that gymnastics are not popular at a school, and that the annual expense is enormous. Carthusians who enter the army certainly are at some disadvantage from not having received early gymnastic training, but most of the school find a substitute for it in games. However, those who do require gymnastics can find plenty of exercise in the voluntary class held twice a week in the Hall; members of this class must be members of the rifle corps.

Finally bicycling is forbidden, except for special purposes. It is held that it is more suitable for the holidays, and that if allowed during the quarter it

would spoil school games, and lead to all sorts of difficulties through boys getting beyond reasonable bounds. "May you ride a bicycle here, sir?" once said a small new boy to Dr. Haig Brown. "I may," was the reply, "if I like, but I don't want to." And so the matter stands.

Before ending this review of school pursuits, mention should be made of drawing, to which references have been made before, under the headings of work and *The Greyfriar*. Drawing has now a place in both school work and school amusements. In 1902 it was arranged that boys in and below the Middle IV should have the option of taking either singing or drawing for one hour and a half a week. Besides this there are voluntary classes, which go on during nearly all hours but school hours. These classes are very popular, boys are expected to give not less than two hours a week to them, but many give eight or ten hours, and a few even twenty. Much sketching is done from live animals, and in the summer sketching excursions are arranged on most half holidays; all boys who join them have special permission to use bicycles for this purpose. On Saturdays short lectures, illlustrated by lantern slides, are given on details of engines, types of locomotives, motor-cars and bicycles.

This account of school games seems at first to be unduly long, in comparison with that of work. But then a good deal is included in it for convenience, which might for some reasons have been placed under work. For instance, musical and artistic pursuits, form part of both work and relaxation from work. It is

not possible or desirable to draw a rigid distinction between the two sides of these or other pursuits; their double nature tends to ensure the success with which they are pursued.

DRAWING SHED.

CHAPTER VIII

EXPENSES, ETC.

How much does it cost to keep a boy at Charterhouse? The following statistics give a reasonably accurate answer to the question. Below is printed a copy of the form which every parent receives at the end of a quarter. The figures in the first column represent the highest account run up by a boy during Cricket quarter in one of the largest houses; those in the second column represent the lowest account during the same period.

CHARTERHOUSE.

School Account.

	Highest. £ s. d.	*Lowest.* £ s. d.
TUITION from May to August . . .	10 10 0	10 10 0
BOARD	28 0 0	28 0 0
Bills according to the annexed account (see below)	21 7 1	3 2 1
	£59 17 1	£41 12 1

	Highest. £ s. d.	*Lowest.* £ s. d.
Bookseller	6 6	15 9
Capmaker	2 0	
Chemist		
Dentist		
Draper	5 6	
Hairdresser	1 0	
Shoemaker	3 18 3	2 11
Tailor	7 8 0	
Watchmaker		
Carpentering		
Drawing		
Fencing		
Greyfriar	1 6	
Music { Band . . .		
Music { Choir . . .		
Music { Pianoforte .		
Music { Violin . . .		
Cricket Professional	2 0 6	
Racket Marker		
Rifle Corps		

	Highest. £ s. d.	Lowest. £ s. d.
Stationery	1 14 11	9
Pocket-money advanced . . . £3 6s. 0d.		
*Luggage . . . . 1s. 0d.		
Parcels, &c. . . . 1s. 3d.		
	3 8 3	2 0
Music Room *or* Study		
Entrance Fees { General Library . .		
{ Musical Fund . . .		
*Bathing	4 0	4 0
*House Library.	3 0	3 0
*Sanatorium	5 0	5 0
*School Subscriptions	1 2 0	1 2 0
*Surgeon	6 8	6 8
	£21 7 1	£3 2 1

"The Holidays will end at 9 p.m. of Thursday ( ), by which hour every Boy who is to return is required to be at Charterhouse, unless he be ill, or have special leave of absence from the Head Master.

"The Governing Body require the amount of this account to be paid by the date of the return of the Boys to School.

"The intended removal of a Boy from the School must be notified to the Master of his House one clear School Quarter in advance. In default of such notice the full Quarter's Fees will be charged."

* Payable by all.

The items will now be explained separately. The fixed charges for Tuition and Board make up £115 10*s.* per annum. Of this sum £5 5*s.*, which is comprised for convenience under Tuition, does not strictly belong to this heading, but is devoted to a Building Fund. Junior and Senior scholars find these fixed charges reduced to £35 and £15 per

annum respectively. Each boy also pays an entrance fee of £5 5*s.*, unless he is a scholar.

The next items are the tradesmen's and other accounts, which all pass through the house master's hands. He has an absolute check over them, for no boy can obtain anything from a tradesman without an order signed by his house master to authorize the purchase. Naturally the accounts for clothing differ widely, for much depends upon whether a boy buys his clothing at home or in Godalming.

Bookseller.—This account varies according to a boy's form. The books required by a boy in the Shell last quarter cost £2 1*s.*, and those required by a boy in the Fifth Form £5 16*s.* But then the latter will have purchased many of his books, such as lexicon and dictionary, in lower forms on his way up the school. A boy's book-bill is obviously highest in the quarter in which he is promoted into a higher form. The average book-bill appears to amount to about 25*s.* per term.

Carpentering.—Charges vary; £2 per term may be reckoned the highest charge.

Drawing.—The fee for army class work is £2 2*s.* per term; for voluntary classes £3 3*s.* Boys in lower forms, for which drawing is part of school curriculum, pay for materials used only.

Fencing, Boxing, &c.—Fee £2 2*s.* per term.

Private Tuition, though not in the printed account, should be mentioned here. Fees for it vary from £2 2*s.* to £10 10*s.* per term.

"*Greyfriar.*"—1*s.* 6*d.* per term. Optional.

Music.—Pianoforte, violin, violoncello, organ, £4 4*s.* per school quarter; any wind instrument, £2 2*s.*; choir, 5*s.*; orchestra, 10*s.*

Pavilion.—This means payments for fives, tennis, and cricket materials. To obtain these materials a master's signed order is necessary. It is impossible to give any exact figures.

Racket Marker.—The entrance fee to the courts is 25*s.*, and there is no subscription. The charge for the use of a court is 8*d.* an hour, *i.e.*, 2*d.* for each of four players; balls are 2*d.* each. The average expenses are about 50*s.* per term.

Rifle Corps.—A recruit pays £2 7*s.* 6*d.* for a new uniform; but most prefer to buy tunics, capes, and accoutrements second-hand from the Armoury. This reduces the amount by about a half; and when a boy leaves the school he can obtain about £1 from the Armoury for his uniform, if it is in good condition. Other expenses are: (*a*) entrance fee, 5*s.*; (*b*) quarterly subscription, 7*s.* 6*d.*; (*c*) ammunition and incidentals. This last item, which varies according to ammunition consumed and expenses of field-days attended, is calculated to meet expenses not covered by the subscription of 7*s.* 6*d.* The average expense per term comes to about 30*s.*, including uniform.

Stationery.—This is bought from the school shop, and the profit on the sales comes back to the school, and is spent on school games. The average bill per term is 8*s.*

These profits are not at present very large; the goods sold are of too poor a quality to tempt pur-

chasers, and the prices are so low that, if reports are true, what profit there is comes from the sale of packing-cases only. If it could be arranged that the shop should sell books as well as stationery, a very large profit would be made at once, and the school subscriptions reduced by a proportional amount.

Money advanced.—Under this heading is comprised journey and pocket money, the last of which is 6*d.* or 1*s.* a week. As to the money boys bring with them from home, and how it goes, the following account may be interesting. Thirty boys in one of the lower forms were asked to write down exactly what they had received and spent during the quarter, without giving their names. Here is the result. The highest sum, exclusive of weekly pocket-money, received by any one boy was £8, the lowest £1 15*s.*, and the average £3 12*s.* A large majority brought back £1 10*s.* and received more at the Exeat. Very few had anything left at the end of the quarter. This is how the money went (it should be noted that the statements refer to a summer quarter, in which there is not the expense of 5*s.* for an entertainment ticket): Mission, 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* 6*d.*; "The Carthusian," 1*s.* 6*d.*; subscriptions to squash rackets, 2*s.* 6*d*, ; materials for cricket, 1*s.* to 20*s.*; photographic outfit, 6*s.* to 15*s.*; for breakages, school pound, and Library fines various small sums ; biscuits, jam, etc., at the buttery, anything up to 30*s.* Many boys apparently spend 2*s.* 6*d.* on a "sporting" tie for the Exeat, and 2*s.* 6*d.* on a stick. To speak roughly, all the remainder goes to "Crown."

One house apparently patronizes "The Borough Stores" in its stead. The following entries are interesting: "Taken by my form master (and not returned), *2d.*"; "Drinks, not at shop, for toothache mostly, *6d.*"; "Pistol, *10s. 6d*"; "Rabbit traps, *4s. 8d.*"; "A missionary in banco, *2d.*"; "2 books by Conan D'Oles, *1s.*"; "3 offertories at *3d* each, *9d.*" (this is the only mention of the offertory); "Varus, *4s.*" A payment of *5s.* towards an ice pudding occurs once or twice. It appears to be the custom in some houses for all to take their turns, in providing ice puddings. Much money is spent on button-holes.

Music Room or Study.—These charges vary in different houses; the Music Room is in some free to all, in others a charge of *7s.* or *5s.* a term is made, with a view to securing quiet for those who use it. The Study charge is either entrance fee of £2 or a subscription of *5s.* a term. It is levied to pay for the necessary furniture, which is supplied by the house master.

The Entrance Fees to the General Library and Musical Fund are *10s.* each, payable by all boys.

School Subscriptions.—Twenty-two shillings are charged in each boy's bill every term for school games. This produces a sum of about £1,820 a year, which at present is appropriated as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The Library	225	0	0
Cricket	657	10	0
Athletics	50	0	0
Rackets	25	0	0
Museum	125	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Football	150	0	0
Rifle Corps	100	0	0
Lessington Field	300	0	0
	1,632	10	0

The remainder forms "The Casualty Fund," which pays any unusual expenses, and comes to the relief of any school institution which is in difficulties.

From an examination of nearly 1,000 bills it would seem that a very large majority of bills for extras in a term are under £15, a majority are over £10; very few are under £8. If a boy joins everything—rifle corps, carpentering shop, fencing class, racket courts—has private tuition in classics, science, mathematics, music, drawing, and orders his clothes in Godalming, he will have to pay a good deal more than £20. But then no boy can possibly do all this. If he plays nothing extra, wears nothing extra, learns nothing extra, eats nothing extra, and, like the owner of the lowest account given above, never has his hair cut, he can keep his bill down to £5. The total annual expenses of a boy at Charterhouse may be roughly estimated at £150.

Several references have been made to the School Shop, or Pavilion, or "Crown," as it is variously called. This is the "tuck shop." A committee of masters assumed its management in 1874, and have worked it since on the following principles. Everything sold is to be paid for at once; nothing unwholesome is to be sold; the shop is not to be opened before dinner; all profits are to be devoted to school pur-

poses. The results have been striking. The shop makes a clear profit every year of over £400. This revenue has been devoted to the purchase of the land on which the swimming bath stands, and of Lessington Field, to the cost of the racket, squash, and fives courts, to the Upper Green pavilion, the organ, the entertainment properties, the rifle range, and many other purposes. As the nation drinks itself out of debt, so the school eats itself out of debt.

The Stationery Shop is worked on the same principle, and all its profits go to similar purposes. Another source of revenue is the Benson Fund. In 1752 Martin Benson, Bishop of Gloucester, formerly a scholar on the Foundation, bequeathed £50 and a silver cup for the use of the scholars. This principal of £50 now produces over £50 a year, which is spent by the head master in the purchase of prizes, or in any other way which he shall think expedient for the benefit of the school. Out of the Benson Fund have been purchased in the past many dozens of silver forks and spoons, which used to be used daily by Gownboys. Latterly it has paid for stained-glass windows, benches in Chapel, and so forth. The silver cup, filled with claret cup, comes out on Old Carthusian and other cricket match days. The school game finances are also helped by Brooke Hall, who provide the school with one cricket professional every summer.

MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

The present code was drawn up in 1886, when out-house drainage was rearranged by Mr. Mark Judge. An official was then appointed by the Governing Body, whose duties are: (i.) to inspect every house every year; (ii.) to license the houses for the number they hold; (iii.) to visit the school whenever summoned by the head master, or sent by the Governing Body; (iv.) to hold frequent conferences with the medical officer of the school.

The block-houses derive their water supply from the school well, the out-houses from the Godalming Water Company. Each supply is analysed every year by the Clinical Research Association, or other specialist chemists.

The drainage from all houses now passes into the main sewer of Godalming, which transmits it to a sewage farm some three miles from Charter-house.

Each house has two sick rooms. There are two separate sanatoriums, well fitted up and equipped with baths and other necessaries; there is accommodation for twenty-five patients in the Uskite Sanatorium, where a special annexe is reserved for scarlatina patients only, and for thirteen in the Old Sanatorium. These are used, as a rule, for the accommodation of infectious cases.

The medical officer resides close to the school, in fact within seven minutes' walk of every house. He visits each house every morning. He is allowed

to undertake private practice, in so far as it does not interfere with his doing his school work properly. Indeed it is obviously in the school's interest that this should be allowed, for he is thereby much assisted in the general knowledge of his profession. It is equally obvious that with so valuable an appointment as that at Charterhouse he is careful to arrange that his private and school work should not clash. The present medical officer has also the advantage of being one of the assistant physicians at the Surrey County Hospital.

Under the present sanitary system the school has been wonderfully healthy. It has infectious complaints imported into it from time to time, like every other school. There are at times cases of pneumonia and rheumatic fever, from which rapid and complete recovery is the rule. Other complaints are rare. Scarlatina has appeared now and then just after the holidays or Exeat, but one case is the usual limit. If an infectious disorder is in the school, and so generally distributed as to implicate several houses, a notice is sent to all parents to notify them of its existence, and state the necessary quarantine time. This notice is timed to reach parents before the holidays, so that arrangements may be made for quarantine if desired. If only one or two cases occur in the school within two or three days of the holidays, a notice is sent only to parents who have boys in the house and form in which the case or cases occurred. Again, every parent must return a special form of health certificate to say that the boy has not been in contact

with infection for three weeks on the day before the school reopens; this has produced curious results sometimes, as when an Irish boy signed his own certificate, because both his parents were ill in bed with influenza and could not sign for themselves.

The height, weight, and other measurements of every boy are taken every quarter. A chiropodist visits the school once a month.

Appended is an extract from the medical officer's report for Cricket quarter 1904:

	Medical Cases.	Surgical Cases.	Minor Ailments.	Nihilitis.	Not Classified.	Total.
Cricket Quarter, 1904	57	30	174	13	18	292

CHAPTER IX

THE CHARTERHOUSE MISSION

(By the Rev. W. L. Vyvyan, Missioner)

ALTHOUGH the school has left its old home in London, it has returned in a new form, and spread itself into Southwark in a Mission to a portion of that part of Greater London. Southwark is to many an unknown region, and has been left much neglected to go on its own way uncared for. The Borough, it is true, has its history, but one which chiefly interests the antiquarian. What care the dwellers in such streets as Tabard Street and Crosby Row for history? The executions at Horsemonger Lane Gaol, the decline and fall of the Borough Market and the brush-making and fur-pulling industries, the events of the police court, the accidents that take sufferers to Guy's Hospital —these form the history which interests them. Crowded courts, over-full lodging-houses, close attics, an abundance of public-houses, are the environment there. The occupations of waterside work, costermongery, basket-making, paper-bag making, of carman and puller-down, fish hawker, and such like, belong to the very humble walks of life. In Southwark they abound, and the

accommodation is not equal to the demand for room. Neighbours live close together; quarrels, consequently, become only too frequent. Children are brought up in the midst of poverty and evil surroundings. Careful parents easily lose heart as they see the power so strong that draws their little ones from good.

Into this has stepped Charterhouse, and from small beginnings is building up a large enterprise.

The history of the Mission began with the proposal of certain Old Carthusians who had sustained a friend in his parish at Coventry by a curate fund, and now saw in 1885 the opening for a wider scheme of work for God amongst His poor. Accordingly the first missioner started on his work. In Tabard Street, where is the Mission, the basements are used for many purposes, and, in days before the County Council, for living and sleeping places. Between a common lodging-house, whose cellar was the kitchen, and a fried-fish shop, the Mission, assisted in the work amongst women by the Women's Help Society, took two houses. The cellar of one was converted into a church, and fitted up for Divine service; to accommodate more people a trap door was made into the room above. Here the services were held for four years—in this place seven feet high, and accommodating at most fifty people. The way in was through the passage of the house; the stairs were steep, the atmosphere unspeakably close, the overhead congregation occasionally disturbing; but the service was hearty, the hymns sung with rush and swing—the whole a novel scene most striking to witness. In rooms above, and

in the adjoining house, were carried on classes and meetings, and clubs for men and lads, women and girls.

Four years later (1889) the leases of two more houses were bought, and their two cellars also thrown into one, giving larger accommodation for worship. After three years in this gas-lit atmosphere, a move was made into an iron church, erected on a piece of ground bought for building purposes. In November, 1892, the first stone of the new buildings was laid by H.R.H. Princess Christian, in the presence of a large gathering of Charterhouse people. After four years' use of the iron church, sufficient money having now been collected to enable the committee to build, the new buildings began to rise.

On Feb. 5, 1898, the days of cellar churches ended, and the new church of S. Hugh was dedicated by the Bishop of Rochester. It is the ground floor part of a three-story building. The first floor has been completed since then, but the top floor is still only in the plans. This church, in exterior, is humble, and not readily discernible as a sacred building; but within it is beautiful, reverent, and picturesque. The floor of it is eight feet below the level of the street, but the ceiling is twenty-three feet above that: it is well lighted with windows: it contains several gifts, memorials of old Charterhouse boys who have passed away. It is in some ways an ideal mission church, and carries a continuity with the past history of the Mission in its "down-below" position and flat roof. S. Hugh is remembered there by virtue of his having been a monk of the Carthusian Order before he

became Bishop of Lincoln and adviser and controller of headstrong kings. Above the church are a club room for men and a large hall, known as "Charterhouse Hall," and when the final stage is reached another large room will stand at the top. In these are carried on the usual kind of parochial agencies of clubs, classes, lectures, concerts, and so on, in which Old Carthusians frequently take part. There is, too, a club for boys, and a small home for homeless ones, in a house close by—in such a quarter, where the streets are full of temptations, a preventive against crime, and a field of energy and usefulness that specially appeals to the sympathy of public school men. At the present time one of the houses in Tabard Street is occupied by the two clergy of the Mission and a layman who assists them; and in the remaining three, Sisters of S. Peter's Community have their home, and carry on the work in the district, which was begun, and is still maintained, by the friends of the Women's Help Society. The Sisters work untiringly amongst the people, and have in their guest-house the nurse, who is an important worker in the Mission and of great value among the sick. Other guests also stay there, some for considerable periods; and in the basements the girls' clubs have their place of recreation—no less necessary than for the other sex. "Basement" sounds gloomy, but paint, paper, and pictures have converted these into bright and pleasant rooms for evening hours. Dressmaking under County Council instructors, musical drill, acting, singing, dancing, and, at times, classes for cookery, go on "down

below" there; London working girls have unfailing spirits, which it takes a great deal to damp, and the members become much attached to their club. It is the absence of such places of recreation, and kindly-hearted persons to work them skilfully, that makes the life of girls so full of danger; consequently there is a great value in having them, even in basements.

One noticeable feature about the Mission is the way in which personal assistance is given by that portion of the public known to the school and others as "Charterhouse people."

No Whit Monday comes round without a party of men going to Oxford or Cambridge to be hospitably entertained by Old Carthusians; smaller parties are asked out for an evening in the country, or old people for an afternoon's leisure in a garden. The boys' and girls' clubs receive invitations also on bank holidays: children spend happy fortnights in country homes, and have large Christmas parties. Old Carthusians visit the clubs and give entertainments, or take a hand at whist, or instruct in swimming. A Ladies' Guild of 600 members provides garments for winter use, as well as money for Mission purposes. The Haymarket Theatre has been the scene of an enthusiastic matinée, with actors and audience entirely Carthusian, that the Mission buildings may be freed of debt. In many more ways than can here be set down there comes in the personal element, which is so valuable both to giver and recipient.

But no account of the Mission could be complete without a sketch of the annual invasion of new

Charterhouse by the Mission children at the end of the school cricket quarter. On this auspicious day, as it has come round each year since the foundation of the Mission, there is a great gathering in the Borough of excited children dressed in their best, who are carried off to Waterloo, and thence by a special train to Godalming, that they may spend some delightfu hours away from pavements and courts on the free expanse of Green. Wagons meet them at the station, with a brake for the elders: they are hoisted up and packed close, and the procession is formed up the hill. A crowd assembles on the bridge to watch them arrive, waving their flags and shouting at the top of their voices. The wagons unload on Green, the missioners having rapidly preceded them in Mr. Davies's pony cart. Then the children flock into chapel for a brief service: they sit in the seats of the boys of the school, gazing about them, if new-comers, at the strangeness of the place, but singing their hymns heartily, and troop out in good order to run off for a few minutes' play before the bugle sounds for dinner. A vast tent accommodates them all, laid out with beautiful taste and care—a "buttonhole" for each child, bowls full of flowers ranged along the tables. Masters, masters' wives and children, past and present Carthusians, matrons, servants, and friends from the neighbourhood, wait upon them assiduously. It is a wonderful sight. The happy faces smile all over with delight, and all are busy eating and drinking, and talking and laughing, making themselves rapidly at home, and claiming all Charterhouse people

as their special friends. In Verite Long Room will be found the adults of the party—the teachers of the school, and others who have been brought to assist in the care of the children. No sooner is dinner over than there are wild scampers over Green. In exuberance of delight the children tear off boots, socks, and stockings, and go racing over the sacred pitches of the cricket eleven. Swings and see-saws are monopolized, and everyone is laid under contribution to keep the thing going. Boys slip away to the bathing place in twos and threes, contrary to all orders of the day, and splash about in the waters of the Wey. Cricket and football receive equal support. Races, planned and carried out with care, come off at three o'clock, and go on at intervals all the afternoon, till the bugle goes for tea, and the tent is once more filled. This time the bunches of flowers are given away, and when the time comes for loading up the wagons they are like moving gardens. A special train conveys the children back, and there is no doubt that there has not been a happier day spent in the whole wide world.

Since this chapter was written the top floor has been added to the mission buildings. It contains a gymnasium and rooms used by the Boys' Club. Mr. Vyvyan left the Mission in 1901, and was consecrated Bishop of Zululand in 1903. His successor, the Rev. H. Ridley, offers a hearty welcome at 40, Tabard Street, Southwark, to all Carthusians.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

THE OLD SCHOOLROOM

(Page 2)

AN account of a building at old Charterhouse, now demolished, would seem at first to be out of place in this book, but there are so many relics of Big School or School, as it was called, still in existence and more or less known to present Carthusians, that a few lines about it may prove to be not without interest.

"School"—the term shows that the definite article has long been neglected by Carthusians—was built in 1803 upon a piece of rising ground called "Hill," between Upper and Under Green. It was an ugly building of yellow brick and oblong shape. On its front wall were placed the stone tablets on which the names were carved, and with these, now transferred to the cloister at the east end of chapel, all Carthusians are familiar. They are familiar, too, with almost every feature of the interior of School shown in Mr. Robertson's sketch. In the foreground, at the opposite end, and on the right-hand side of the room, are three "horseshoes," in which forms used to sit when saying construes. These have all been used at new Charterhouse, the one used in the Shell class-room till within the last few years. The small desk on the left, just inside the door, is the monitor's desk; this has been presented to the

Library by the late Mr. L. M. Stewart. Opposite this desk are seats occupied by the head master and assistant master, placed beneath a canopy; the canopy once stood at the east end of what is now the Library, when it was "Big School;" one of the seats is now in the museum. The black squares on the wall are the boards containing the names of orators and gold medallists; these are now placed at the east end of the Hall. The oaken desks show, even in the picture, the ruthless work wrought by the knives of former Carthusians. When the room was demolished in 1872, anyone was allowed to take away as many of these desks as he could secure, and many of them have been converted into chairs or tables now placed in music rooms and elsewhere. The pattern of the desks was copied when new ones were procured after the migration, and their arrangement too was adopted. Indeed, nearly all the furniture of the School, with the exception of the great maps, has found its way to Godalming. Its exterior is represented on the old gold and silver medals once given annually for composition.

APPENDIX B

"PULLING OUT"

THE account given in the text (page 81) of this ancient custom is taken from Mozley's "Reminiscences." The following one is from a letter sent to Dr. Haig Brown by an old Carthusian:

"Up to 1824 an old custom survived somewhat analogous to the Saturnalia of the ancients. On Good Friday no school work was done. The boys went to chapel in the morning and had the afternoon to themselves. That was the time for the 'Pulling in,' as it was called. The boys

OLD SCHOOL.

The above, taken from a photograph, is probably the only illustration extant of the exterior of school. It shows clearly how the stones were arranged. The circular panel is now in Weekites, daubed with red and gold. The long slab above the cornice was brought down to Godalming, but is not to be found now.

of the Sixth and Fifth Form (Russell's 1st and 2nd), assembled in a body in the corner of the playground at south end of cloisters, divested of their coats and waistcoats. They did not stand in close but in rather open order, affording facility for the enemy, when he had selected his intended victim, to make a rush, and by dint of superior numbers to drag him away from his supporters, who did what they could to rescue him. The *most* popular and the *least* popular were always selected for pulling in (or rather, pulling *out*). He was dragged to a considerable distance, and was then let go, and allowed to return to his party followed by the cheers and plaudits, or else by groans and hissings according to the estimation in which he was held by the juniors; and as the Fourth Form boys (Russell's third) took the lead in these encounters, it was not always an easy matter to effect a rescue. Sometimes the uppers, if more powerful than usual, would retaliate by making a raid with a view to pull *in* one of the most obnoxious of their opponents, and sometimes, but not often, with success. The resistance on either side was always very violent, and kicks and blows had sometimes to be warded off before the victim could be secured; but there was no free fight. In general the affair was carried on with great good humour on both sides, and was anticipated with pleasure by the athletes of both parties. It was a point of honour that every boy in the First and Second Form should appear stripped and ready for it. What suffered most were the shirts of the Uppers, especially of those who were most active, and fragments of linen marked the places where the contest had been most severe.

"This ancient practice was put a stop to rather suddenly in the year 1824. It had been going on for about two hours, and both sides seemed to have had enough of it, and were beginning to draw off when a report was raised that a master

was in sight. This caused a general flight to the entrances of masters' houses. A boy named Howard, a son of Lord Suffolk, happened to be sitting on the low parapet wall that flanked the stone steps leading to Mr. Chapman's house. The rush of boys caused him to be thrown down and trampled on, and he was carried into the house seriously injured. For some time hopes of his recovery were entertained, but symptoms of tetanus appeared, and he died within a fortnight of the time of accident. That Howard's death was considered purely accidental is proved, I think, by the appearance of another son of Lord Suffolk in the school list for 1828."

He goes on to prove that Mozley left the school in 1823, and that the death certainly occurred in 1824; Mozley says the boy died "in a couple of days," the writer "within a fortnight." M. Tupper, in "My Life as an Author," says that Howard was killed "by a cricket ball taking effect immediately behind the ear." The Rev. W. W. Wingfield, in a letter dated 1885, alludes to the custom under the name of "calling out."

The following extract with the note is taken from "Carmen Carthusianum," the date of which is 1839, or a little earlier.

"'Pulling-in-time,' ho!—Crowds throng Hall Green and School *στοάν*,
Methought *ἔκλυον φωνάν*—hark! *ἔκλυον βοάν*—
The old elms echo murmurs of war and dire schism, ah!
Murmurs not quite so *ἀδύ* as *τὸ ψιθύρισμα*.

"'Gownboys' and Boarders! Unders and Uppers! lives not within you the remembrance of those Saturnalian days? Can ye who have erst borne a share in them ever forget the marshalled host of 'Unders,' the close array of 'Sixth and Fifth,' the barricade, the siege, the assault, and then on open plain 'the tug of war?'"

APPENDIX C

A writer to "The Guardian" in 1894, who signed himself as "Olim Togatus," gave the following derivation of the word "he" or "hee," which means cake.

In Thackeray's song of "Little Billee" are these lines:

> "Says gorging Jim to guzzling Jacky
> 'We have no vittles, so we must eat WE.'
> Says guzzling Jack to gorging Jemmy,
> 'O gorging Jimmy, what a fool you be,
> There's little Bill, as is young and tender,
> We're old and tough; so let's eat HE.'"

The last four words were detached from their context and "He" was used as a substantive and with the sense which it now conveys to Carthusians. This explanation of the word is so unscientific that it is probably the right one.

APPENDIX D

"CARMEN CARTHUSIANUM"

The "Carmen" was composed in 1843. The following extracts are taken from a communication of the late Canon Phillott, to "The Grey Friar":

"The Carmen was composed originally by me, but Archdeacon Hale introduced alterations. The dedication, and and also the attempts to render in Latin the signs of expression, *allegretto*, *piu lento*, etc., are due to me. William Horsley (organist at Charterhouse from 1837 to 1858), the composer of the music, was no Latinist, and the word 'Suttono' rather troubled him, whether to set it as Suttōno or Sūttono. I remember well the discussions about the Carmen music, why it was set in three parts, and what Latin

title was to be given to the composer. The music was written for three voices only, because Horsley believed it was impossible to secure tenor singers in any number."

Some slight alterations were introduced into the words of the Carmen in 1872 by Dr. Haig Brown on account of the changed circumstances of the school:

"Læti laudate Dominum,
Fontem perennem boni,
Recolentes Fundatoris
Memoriam Suttoni.

"Omnes laudate Dominum,
Vos, quibus singularia
Suttonus dona præbuit,
Et domum et bursaria.

"Senes, laudate Dominum,
Reddatis et honorem
Suttono, quibus requies
Paratur post laborem.

"Pueri, laudate Dominum,
Quoscunque hic instituit
Suttonus bonis literis
Et pietate imbuit.

"Ergo laudate Dominum,
Omnes Carthusiani,
Puerique rus amantes
Et senes oppidani.

"Læti laudate Dominum:
Surgat e Choro sonus
O FLOREAT ÆTERNUM
CARTHUSIANA DOMUS."

APPENDIX E

Gownboy Arch

Gownboy Arch, as it stood at Old Charterhouse, was a tall, graceful structure; its present squat look is owing to the loss of 11 stones out of 30. Of these 10 are the lower stones of the original arch; it is probable that these were removed to fit the arch into its present position. The eleventh was a narrow stone, the fifth from the top on the right hand side. Again, the stones are not in their original order. Take the stones on the left of the keystone, and count downwards. Instead of running 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on regularly to 15, they now run 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 7, 6, remainder missing. Similarly on the right they now run, 4, 2, 1, 3, 8, 7, 10, 9, 6, remainder missing.

Is it too late to have fresh stones inserted in place of those missing? only one contained names, and that one is clearly given in Mr. Robertson's sketch. If this were done, the arch would have to be removed to some place which would admit of its height; there are two such places, in the entrance to Gownboys, and in the entrance to the Library.

GOWNBOY ARCH AT OLD CHARTERHOUSE.
From a Drawing by Struan Robertson.

R

Mod

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